IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE."
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 56,086.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY,

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1913				
18th Oct.	PERSIA	8400	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
1st Nov.	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
8th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
15th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
22nd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
29th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
6th Dec.	ARCADIA	7900	MEDINA	12500
13th ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
27th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
1914				
3rd Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
10th ,,	DELTA	8000	.....	...
17th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
31st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	PERSIA	8400	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
7th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	.....	...
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
*25th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
*29th ,,	ARCADIA	7900	.....	...
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p. m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE, "A" rate.	SINGLE, "B" rate.	RETURN, "A" rate.	RETURN, "B" rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	391 or 495	291	or 742-8	
,, LONDON	627 or 528	240-8	or 792	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE.)

OUTWARD SAILINGS 1913.

STEAMERS.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about	Call Marseilles or Naples about	Arrive Bombay about	Arrive Karachi about
City of London†	9000	.....	.....	22-23 Oct	.....
City of Sparta*	5115	.....	.....	23 ,,	.....
City of Bourne	6973	.....	.....	.....	31 Oct.
City of Calcutta†	7620	11 Oct.	18 Oct.	3 Nov	.....
City of York*	7810	21 ,,	29 ,,	13 ,,	.....
Trafford Hall*	6321	12 ,,	21 ,,	7 Dec.	.....

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.
Excepting the Trafford Hall, all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

FARES,	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	452	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, and Tea Planters etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi, and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nordde tscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and full particulars, apply to:—

Bombay—Messrs. El. Bates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS

MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FROM NEW YORK BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER MORRISON & CO.,
Agents

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Linga	2,185	Friday 17th Oct.	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2,484	Mon. 20th Oct.	11 a.m.	* P.D.&C.M.
Kasara	1,195	Thurs. 23rd Oct.	9 a.m.	† C.M.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Kasara," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 23rd October, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Putiala," 2,993 tons, on Tuesday the 21st October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers	Tonnage.	Sailing on	
†Pundua	3305	Thursday 16th	Oct.
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 30th	,,
†Purnea	3306	,, 13th	Nov.
*Pentakota	3418	,, 27th	,,

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
16th October, 1913.

BANKS.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls	55,000,000
Do. subscribed	,,	45,000,000 =say £4,745,000
,, subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels		3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
		7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,,	18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fangtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liuyaang	Tilling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Box 3, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Habsburg	3077	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st Nov.
Cleopatra	4039	.....	16th Nov.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Dec.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Dec.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st Jan. '14.
Cleopatra	4039	.....	16th Jan. ,,
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich	1st Feb. ,,

Homeward Passenger Season 1914.

(ACCELERATED SERVICE.)

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	10th Feb.
*Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Feb.
Cleopatra	4039	.....	1st Mar.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	10th Mar.
*Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich	16th Mar.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st April
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	10th April
*Cleopatra	4039	.....	16th April
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st May.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavisich	10th May.
*Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	16th May.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st June.

* Call at Karachi on the 18th and leave on the 20th.

ORDINARY SERVICE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about 1913.
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	28th Dec.
Fr. Ferdinand	6016	A. Leva	28th Jan. 1914.
China	6017	B. Tarabochia	28th Feb.
Vorwaerts	5990	S. Cliunak	28th Mar.
Austria	7583	D. Cosulich	1st May.
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	30th May.
Persia	8895	M. de Nardo	30th June.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice		Rs. 500
,, Trieste or Venice and back		,, 750
,, London via Trieste		Rs. 579 to 644*
,, London via Trieste and back		,, 908 to.. 1038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice		Rs. 350
,, Trieste or Venice and back		,, 525
,, London via Trieste		,, 429 to 449†
,, London via Trieste and back		,, 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railways.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice		Rs. 450
,, Trieste or Venice and back		,, 675
,, London via Trieste		,, 529 to 594†
To London via Trieste and back		833 to 963†

†Fares according to Route and Class on Railways.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Marittime Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons	Captain.	To sail about 1913
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Leva	6th Nov

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
53, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CEMENT

Phaeton Brand.

Guaranteed best English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY

(Bombay to the Bosphorus.)

By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.

By Grattan Geary.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.

By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6.

Apply to the 'Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£100,000
RESERVE	£ 80,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted for Europe at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co.

SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	... Rs	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	... ,,	80,00,000
RESERVE FUND	... ,,	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks, at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		,, Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs.1,00,000 provided the sum asserted amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent
40, Church Gate Street

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£3,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombasa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum reserved does not amount to Rs 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, American and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141. BOMBAY.
RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Semamban
Cebu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taipings. (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	
Hankow	Medan	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.)
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J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

THE SAFETY PIN

FOR GENTLEMEN'S COLLARS AND TIES.

AN EVOLUTION OF THE ORDINARY HOUSEHOLD PIN.

Bronze pins have been found in the lake-dwellings of Switzerland, whilst others have been discovered in Egypt with gold or amber heads. The pin head apparently always presented a difficulty and sometimes consisted of a loose ring passed through the eye. Specimens of Safety pins of a pre-historic period have also been found, proving that even this form of fastening is no novelty.

The importation of pins into England was strictly forbidden in 1483, but Queen Catherine (of Aragon) received her supplies from France. They were then expensive luxuries and with the ladies of this period "Pin money" (hence the term of the present day) was a consideration.

An Act of 1543 prohibited the sale of pins unless "double headed" or with "heads fast soldered to the shank." France held the trade until 1626, when Tilsby introduced the manufacture into Stroud in Gloucestershire. The trade spread to London, Bristol and Birmingham in 1636, but it was not until 1817 a machine was patented for making the head, shaft and point in one piece.

The weekly output of pins, principally made in Birmingham, is computed at 500,000,000!

With the ordinary pin, we have but little to do, but we can show you

GOLD SAFETY PINS

in a variety of designs and values. We have dozens of London-made, Strong Safety Pins, of 15 carat and 18 carat gold from which to select. Round wire half round-topped; flat-topped; Platinum-topped; set with pearls or enamelled with jointed or spring hinges.

Prices from Rs. 4 and upwards.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS & WATCHMAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, PLANTS, AND FANCY CRACKERS FOR TABLE DECORATIONS

JUST UNPACKED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OLIVE OIL.

What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated produce of the Olives and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

		Rs.	As.
OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay)	per bottle	1	4
Do. in original tins of 10 Kilos	per tin	19	0
Do. do. 5 ,,	,,	9	8
Do. do. 2 ,,	,,	4	0
Do. do. 1 ,,	,,	2	0
SUBLIME OLIVE OIL. This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 3 per bottle. In half litre bottles		1	12
SUPERFINE LUCCA OIL bottled in Italy. In litre bottle, per bottle		2	12
In half litre bottle, per bottle		1	8

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "CITY OF BOMBAY,"

ARRIVED on 14th October, 1913.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages, exceeding 30 cwts. in weight, will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS in form F-2 and marked on the cover "Police Lines, Sholapur" will be received by the Executive Engineer, Sholapur District, up to 3 P.M., on 5th November, 1913, for constructing the HEAD QUARTERS POLICE LINES, at Sholapur, the estimated cost of which is about Rs. 12 lacs, the amount to be spent during the current official year being Rs. 15,000.

2. The Contract papers can be seen at, and the form of tender obtained on payment of Rs. 2 from the Office of the Undersigned during Office hours on any day except Sundays and holidays.

3. Each Tender should be accompanied with a sum of Rs. 1,800 as earnest money.

4. The right is reserved of rejecting any Tender without giving any reason.

A. B. D'SOUZA,
Executive Engineer, Sholapur District.
Executive Engineer's Office, Sholapur District, Sholapur, 14th Oct. 1913.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE period for receiving Tenders for the KING EDWARD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL and NORTHCOTE HIGH SCHOOL HOSTEL, at Sholapur, is extended up to 3 P.M., on the 5th of November, 1913.

A. B. D'SOUZA,
Executive Engineer, Sholapur District.
Executive Engineer's Office, Sholapur District, Sholapur, 14th Oct. 1913.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to one P.M. (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1913, for the SUPPLY of
(1) CAST IRON PIPES, &c.
(2) STONE-WARE PIPES & FITTINGS.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by deposits of Rs. 75 and 500 respectively to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in cases of withdrawals of Tenders, or of refusal to sign the Contracts.

4. Further payments to make the total deposits equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amounts will have to be made by the Contractors whose tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
A. G. CHRISTIANSEN, M.S.E., A.M.I.M.E.,
Storekeeper, Municipality.
Storekeeper's Office, Chinchpokli,
Bombay, 13th October, 1913.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

HYDRAULIC RIVETTING PLANT, consisting of:—Two Pumps Tweddells system suitable for steam pressure of 90 to 100 lbs. per square inch, and hydraulic pressure of 1,500 lbs. per square inch.

Two Accumulators Tweddells system with ram 5 inch dia. and 8 feet stroke suitable for above.

Four Gap Rivetters hinged type, 6 feet gap and 15 inch opening.

Large quantity of steel hydraulic piping bends and tees for working of 1,500 lbs. per square inch.

All the above in good order, one set is practically new and has not been used. For further particulars apply to:—

CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North-Western Railway,
Lahore.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir!" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of The "Bombay Gazette," Ld

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30: 8-30 (pictures only): 10.

A HIT AT ONCE.
IVANHOE
is the success of the season.
IVANHOE
pleases every taste.
IVANHOE
must be seen by young and old.
Have You SEEN IT?
THE EGAWAS
are still with us, and this week is their last
ROMANCE, LAUGHTER, THRILLS.
What more could be desired?

LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(Near the Houses of Parliament.)
FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the
PROPRIETOR.
Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

Obtainable from all shops.

If you have a MOTOR CAR keep it bright with

BRASSO

Manufactured only by

RECKITT & SONS.
HULL, ENGLAND.

NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
in which is incorporated
NORWICH AND LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE:..... NORWICH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR
INDIA.....GRAHAM'S BLDGS
BRANCH MANAGERS.....BOMBAY
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

granted covering all accidents and numerous specified fevers and diseases 10 per cent. Bonus after five years and many other valuable benefits.

£7 or Rs. 105 purchases a policy insuring £1,000 or Rs. 15,000 for accidental death with a weekly disablement allowance of £6 or Rs. 90.

In case of permanent disablement the policy provides a handsome Pension.

AGENTS WANTED.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ● NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TEACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

TO-NIGHT!

From 7 to 8, and 10 to 11, New Programme,

Dick Turpin AND THE Gunpowder Plot.

The first of a series of photo-plays introducing the notorious bandit as hero.

IN THE BEAR'S CLAWS. | AN EQUINE HERO.

Two fine, thrilling Dramas.

ALSO EVERY NIGHT, from 8-15 to 9-30 only.

The Great Sensational Film **PROTEA**

DO NOT MISS THIS CHANCE.

PRIZE SHOWS {SATURDAY, 5-15 to 6-30 "Protea only." SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30.

MALARIA FEVER CURED.

THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID PROVED FACT.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS

Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY **PRICE Rs. 5.**

THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA), LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS
SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT
BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR
SHELL MEANS SATISFACTION
SHELL MEANS SPEED

WANTED.

NITRATE OF SODA.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, well established AGENTS to push the sale of this leading fertiliser. Good prospects and commission. Only first class firms need apply to Box No. 534, care of this Paper.

WANTED, a European or Eurasian Lady SHORTHAND TYPIST, applicants must give particulars of speed pay, age, etc., otherwise application will not be entertained. Apply box No. 918, care of this Paper.

WANTED AT ONCE.—GOOD HALF TONE PROCESS and LINE BLOCK MAKER. Write giving full particulars and salary required to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

FURNISHED APARTMENTS with BOARD REQUIRED at the end of October by three Europeans. Fort preferred but elsewhere will be considered. Terms must be moderate. Apply with full particulars to W. Q. F., care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED, FOUR JOBBING COMPOSITORS, only competent men need apply to MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED,—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, an ADVERTISING CANVASSER, an efficient and clever man need apply, one who is well acquainted with the Bombay firms will be selected. Apply box No. 900, care of this Paper.

WANTED, a PROOF READER, only practical men need apply. Box No. 913, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

OLD CHINA, a genuine Roseverte, Yung Cheng period, A. B. 1723, Chinese Jinger Jar—valued at Rs. 1,000. What offers?
Apply to Box No. 933, care of "Bombay Gazette."

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, on sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Flats on second and third floors, in Harbour view, No. 7, Colaba Causeway. Monthly rent Rs. 70 each. Electric fittings provided.
HOUSE, No. 42, 44, Custom House Road, TOP FLOOR. Rent Rs. 25.
Apply,
JAFFER CASSUM MOOSA,
Estate Manager, H.H. The Agakhan,
Jail Road, Umerkhady.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

Better get Good Strength.

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS will greatly help you to get good strength. Your digestive troubles, weakness, urinary complaints, and all will be completely vanished by these Pills and great strength substituted within a comparatively short time.

Wouldn't you like to be strong? Do you not value your health!

Price Re. 1 per box.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar—Kathiawar.
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R KENNEDY, 28, Marine Lines Bombay

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and supplied,—Chuckla, No. 6.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding Stationery, etc.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

---

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial", of the following sizes—3½ inch by 4¼ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 1/2 inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand

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TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED A DEPUTY MACHINE OVERSEER, who can supervise latest printing machinery. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

DEALERS IN STATIONERY,

SURVEYING, ENGINEERING, AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, Etc., ARTISTS' MATERIALS, Etc.,

No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION? IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

the Branch Managers of the NORWICH and LONDON. ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4¼ inch...Re. 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4¼ inch...As. 14 per "
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3¼ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand.
If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

Sole Agents for

"GOLF" Brand
PILSENER BEER,

The Lightest Beverage

Obtainable Retail from

Messrs. **BRANDON & CO.,**
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. **DENISON & CO.,**
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS.

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
Retail Suppliers:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co., Victoria Terminus, & Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	„ 11
Quarterly	„ 6
Monthly	„ 2
SINGLE COPY	ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 8
Quarterly	„ 7 0
Monthly	„ 2 8
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	... Rs.	6-0 per inch.
Second Insertion	... „	3-8 do.
Third Insertion	... „	3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	... „	2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	... „	2-0 do
Minimum charge	... „	6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column... ... Re. 1-4 per inch.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Ocean, 2,460 tons, Captain T. L. Christiansen which arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The City Line steamer City of Bombay 3,355 tons, Captain J. C. Gray, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Birkenhead, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Blake, 3,396 tons, Captain H. J. Hill, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The Austian Lloyd's S. N. Co's., steamer Marienbad, 4,775 tons, Captain B. Bednarz, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Evandale, 2,467 tons, Captain W. Adam, sailed on Wednesday for Barrow in Furness, with a cargo of manganese ore.

The steamer Zillah 2,412 tons Captain A. Nanscanra, arrived here on Wednesday from Calcutta, Octobers, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Strathgarry 2,840 tons, Captain J. Grant, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Cacuitta October 5, with a cargo of coal

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Halisbury 2,295 tons Captain E. Seberich will sail to-day for Trieste etc with a general cargo and passengers.

The Clain Line steamer Clan Fraser, 2,284 tons Captain W.J. Mason will sail to-day for Madras with ballast.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia 3,253 tons, Captain W. Kelso sailed on Wednesday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. S. J. N. Co's steamer Linga 951 tons Captain H. Manley arrived here on Wednesday from Karachi and coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Abgdas his 3,057 tons, Captain B. L. Davies arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar 5 cabin, and 7 deck passengers.

The steamer Bahrein 1,402 tons, Captain G. C. Grant, arrived here on Wednesday from Muscat etc., with ballast.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia 4,086 tons, Captain G. Mitchell arrived in harbour on. Wednesday from Liverpool September 24, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Dumra, 62 tons, Captain W. A. Fill will Sail to-day for Busreh etc., via Karachi. with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

R I M S Dufferin...Comdr E J Headlam Troopship

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 15.

Abydas ......3570 Davies ..Bo a Africa S N Co
Bochi ana ..2650 Bulkbey ....
B ron Fairlie ......2335 Foley... ......
Bahrein......1402 Grant ...The Arab Steamers
Blake ......3139 Hill ....
Castalia ...4 81 Mitchell ..W and A G and Co
City of Bombay 3355 Gray ......K N and Co
Dongola ....4174 Spicer ....Transport
Hosafnee .... 9?4 Fanning ..T Morrison & Co
Ifford ....2786 Nicolls ....T M & Co
Dalmeny..........2503 Gordon .....K N and Co
Gryfevale........ 2545 Steel ....
Khosrou ..2410 Hannah...Jeddah...T M and Co
Kola .... 510 Minnett ....M M and Co
Lightning........ 2121 Cook ....M M & Co
K Maru ....3798 Hori ....N Y Kaisha
Ludgate..........3896 Nicholson ..... J M and Co
Linga..........957 Manly .... M M and Co
Marienbad..... 4175 Bednarz ....A L S N Co
Ocean..............3460 Christiansen ...The Bo C.
President 2086 Schutt ...A Strandes and Co
Patiala..........1929 Bamber ...... M M and Co
Rahmani ....1873 Lewis..............T M and Co
Salsette ....2391 Vine ....P and O Co
Strathallan.......2816 McKenzie ....W & A G and Co
Sofala...............3438 Mooch ....M M and Co
Strathgarry...1810 Grant.......... ......
Zillah.........2412 Nanscaura.... ......

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Capts. Dest. Date. Agents
A Assaye.........4259 Tooque..........Shanghai... P & O Co
B Obra ....3531 Fenwick ....M M and Co
C & B Barenfels...3479 Engleyer....W and A G and Co
F Kirkdale.......3049 Gibson ....J F & Co
G Kanzler.......1265 Smith...W M Khandwani
H Dargai...2279 Donovan ....Hull ...16-10... W and A G and Co
K Ehrenfels.......2780 Weyhouse...Ant...24-10 W and A G and Co
M Devanha......... 4785 Hickey ......P and O Co
O Highland Monarch.......2545 Scott ...Misty Deep...20-10...W & A G & Co
P Watchfels ....3627 Huper ...... 20-10 .... W and A G and Co
Q Sardau.......1286 Weeks ...Jeddah ... 20-10...

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Fraser.........2431 Morris ...16-10... J Finlay and Co
3 Pandua...2176 Handcock...... M M and Co
4 Aleppo.......2536 Jones ..Karachi...Bull... 16-10.J F and Co
5 Finus?......2322 Geovamine...Genoa...... 16-10 . M Italians
6 Baron Innesd ...3140 Webster ...N F .. N F...J Finlay and Co
7 Volumnia..........2546 Plough ...T M & Co
8 Bysbergen.......2305 Barger......17- 0...... M M and Co
9 Habsburg...2895 Seberich ....Trieste .. 16-10...A L S N Co
10 & 11 Chakrata.......3641 Smith......17-10...... M M and Co
12 & 13 Persia...4154 Bradshaw ...P and O Co
14 Dumra ..762 Burbridge ......M M and Co
15 Luzon Maru ..2963 Sukawa ..N Y Kaisha
16 Alfeld.......2450 Fisher...D M Khandwani

M W D D

Rasto ....3634 Benson ....T M & Co

ARRIVALS

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
14	Ocean	Christiansen	C'cutta Oct 3
	Dongola	Spice	S'ton Sept 24
	C of Bombay	ray	B'he d Sept 18
	Blake	Hill	C'cutta Oct 4
	Marienbad ..	Bednarz ...	Trieste Oct 1
15	Castalia	Mitchell ...	L'pool Sept 24
	Bahrein	Grant	Muscat etc
	Abydas	Davies	M'tius Oct 1
	Linga	Manley.......	K'chi Oct 13
	Strathgarry	Grant	C'cutta Oct 5
	Zillah	Nanscaura	C'cutta Oct 1

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders	Oct.
15	Evandale	Adam	B'en-in-Furness
	Scindia ...	Kelso	Liverpool, &c

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances on Wednesday:—

Steamer Clan Fraser, Mason for Madras.
" Halisbury, Seberich for Trieste, &c.
" Dumra for Busreh, &c.

The following vessel began to load on Wednesday:—
Steamer Patiala for Persian Gulf, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer "Manora" passed Lisbon on the evening of the 13th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer "König," left Mombasa for Bombay yesterday.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of London, outward bound passed the canal on the morning of the 11th and is due to arrive here during the night of the 21st instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 15.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—4,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co; 1,600 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—5 cwts fishmaws, J M Rahimtoola; 11 cwts bees wax, G Mathubhai and Co; 80 bales cow hides, E D Sassoon and Co; 15 bales cow hides, W and A Graham and Co; 1,600 lbs bristles, J A Besfrie and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—7 bales woollen carpets, Thos Cook and Son.

FOR MALTA.

Persia s—5 bales cotton yarn, H B Trading and Co.

FOR HULL.

Darji s—6,250 cwts cotton seed, A Khimji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Volumnia s—4,000 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co; 5,000 cwts poppyseed, S Cooverjee and Co; 5,000 cwts poppyseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chakrata s—1,197 bales cotton. Ralli Bros.

Ehrenfels s—145 bales cotton waste. 55 bales cottonfly, 50 bales cotton, W Wolf and Son; 120 bales cotton fly, K Vishram and Co; 4,256 cwts bonepieces, Croft Mody and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wachtfels s—156 bales cotton, 853 bales cottonfly, Salomon Bros; 9 bales cow hides, E N Stein; 440 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 880 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co, 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cottonfly, H E Bedo and Sons; 2,500 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 28 bales cottonfly, C Peraj and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—510 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 189 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 315 kishmiss, D Passoo and Co; 48 cwts raisins, R Ladha; 140 cwts dry fruits, K Moolji.

Kama Kura Maru s—500 bales cotton twist, S J David and Co.

FOR KOBE

Luzon Maru s—300 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co.

FOR YAKKAICHI.

Luzon Maru s—329 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Luzon Maru s—600 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR YAKOHAMA.

Luzon Maru s—670 cwts dryfish manure P Cursetjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kama Kura Maru s—1,000 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—OCT. 15.

Steamer Barenfels from Hamburg; Agents—W and A Graham and Co: 65 casks cement, 401 boxes candles 3 cases medicines, 50 casks epsom salt, 3 cases cigars, 25 crates marble tiles, 50 cases tiles 690 cases, 21 casks 122 kegs 4 drums aniline colour, 74 cases 105 casks 175 kegs alizine, 20 cases glass bangles, 91 mats, 27 crates 24 cases glass bottles, 5 casks 444 cases hollow glass, 95 cases aloe, 32 cases clocks, 150 cases locks, 21 cases glass beads 120 drums calicium carbide, 2 casks ivory, 350 bundles copper squares, 806 bundles 12 cases yellow metal sheets, 40 kegs 608 cases nails, 23 cases champaign, 83 cases wine, 4 cases perfumed spirit, 65 drums rectified spirit, 24 hogsheads 772 cases spirit, 100 drums 150 kegs red lead, 100 casks white lead, 3 cases perfumery, 85 cases 72 cases beer, 75 cases solidified oil, 742 casks lubricating oil, 1 case costic soda, 34 bales printing paper, 13 parkars 1,043 bales 277 cases paper, 3 cases copper sheets, 30 cases soap, 168 cases biscuits, 13 cases cocoa, 77 cases cheese, 100 cases chocolate 25 cases condensed milk, 140 sterilized milk, 30 cases sterilized cream, 10 kegs 4 casks turkey red oil, 266 cases 33 casks 233 packages 73 kegs 173 drums 32 cans colour, 28 cases wool raw, 9 cases 25 bundles cotton yarn 9 cases cotton and linen goods, 5 cases cotton dyed goods, 297 bales 565 cases cotton goods, 21 bales 61 cases cotton and woollen goods, 87 cases cotton and silk goods, 3 cases wool and silk goods, 1 case silk goods, 9 cases woollen yarn, 49 bales 723 cases woollen goods.

Steamer Abydos from Mauritius Agents The Bombay and Africa S N Co, 49,673 bags sugar.

Steamer Ocean from Calcutta Agents—The Bombay Company 6,023 tons coal.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m. on the 14th Oct. to 6 a.m. on the 15th October:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total..................................	4	2
Total mortality from all causes		71
Small-pox	1	0

MANY A HAIR-RAISING STORY is told by those who have tried ZARINA CANTHARIDINE TONIC The only preparation that contains the active principle of Cantharis Vesicatoria. Some, who had tested its marvellous effect in preventing hairs falling off and promoting growth, have been heard to say "Oh, that stuff would make hairs grow on a billiard ball." Removes scurf and makes hair soft, silky and glossy.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay, Phone No. 706.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charges for announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CANTIN.—At Ajmer, on the 2nd October the wife of L. Cantin, P. W. D., of a daughter.

TURNER.—At Bhandara, C. P., on the 9th October, the wife of F. C. Turner, I.C.S., of a daughter.

McGREGOR-CHEERS.—At Simla, on the 9th October the wife of J. McGregor Cheers, of a daughter.

GIBB.—At Allahabad, on the 12th October, the wife of Thomas Gibb. Excise Department, United Provinces and Punjab, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

SEYMOUR.—At Wimereux, on the 28th August suddenly, Colonel Charles Seymour, R. A. M. C. (retired.)

BASON.—At Lucknow, on the 27th September Amelia Augusta, widow of the late G. T. Bason of Lucknow, aged 78 years.

EDMISTON—On Saturday, 11th October, at Coonoor, Jemima, widow of the late William Lawrence Edmiston, aged 60.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Annual Sporting Meeting, 4-30 p.m.
Salle Franciase : Talk at random, by Mr. J. V. Levi, 6-20 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30, and 10 (p.m.)
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim: A man's deeds show from what stock he comes.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	12-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujerat Mail	7-30	21-3
Third Class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-45	21-45

Music at the Princess Mary Gymkhana.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel B. C. H. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m.:—

Spanish March..A Bunch of Roses...Chapi
Overture ....Stradella..................Flotow
Valse ....Dreaming ....Joyce
Grand Selection .... Il Trovatore .... Verdi
Humoreske Op 101 No. 7 ....Dvorak
Selection.........The Balkan Princess ....Rubens
Two step ....Ghosts ....Dunkels

Postal Notice.—A mail for Aden, Berbera, Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per s.s. "Firenze" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 4 p.m. on Thursday, the 16th October, 1913.

Death of Rao Saheb H. M. Munshi.—We regret to announce the death of Rao Saheb Hurdeolal Mugatlal Munshi, retired assistant engineer, at the advanced age of 70, at his residence in Dumas, near Surat. The deceased was a very able and hard-working officer of Government, and had received the Sanad of Rao Saheb in recognition of his services. He had served in many parts of the Bombay Presidency, especially in Prantej at the Hamati Canal, in Broach at the school and Bhukhi Iron Bridge, in Surat and Bombay. After his retirement in 1897, though a citizen of Surat, he lived almost as a permanent resident in Dumas. He leaves behind him his widow, two sons, one daughter, and a brother Mr. Motilal M. Munshi, B.A., L.L.B., pleader, High Court, and author of "Useful Instructions" in matters religious, moral and other.

THE S. S. "ALAVI."

SAFE ARRIVAL AT DESTINATION.

The s.s. "Alavi" belonging to the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Co., Ld., which had gone aground in the Hooghly on the morning of the 13th instant, is reported to have reached its destination safely.

The "Alavi" was built in 1893 by Tyne Shipbuilding Company. Her length is 336ft.. breath 43ft., and depth 22ft. 6in. Her gross tonnage is 3,627 tons, and she had on board about 70 men, including officers and khalasis.

A PROW SUNK.

The report has arrived of the sinking of another vessel during the storm on Tuesday night. It appears that Prow No. 5,131, tindalled by Gopal Mathu, left the s.s. "Angus" with a cargo of 40 tons of coal for Darukhana at 4-30 p.m. on Tuesday last. On the way, the storm broke out rather suddenly. The yard arm was broken and the prow got out of control. Water entered it and the boat sank at night.

The P. and O. steamer-launch "Divan" picked up the crew. The coal belonged to Sir Sassoon J. David and the prow belonged to one Valji Bhimji.

M. Sazonoff, Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has started on a trip abroad, says Reuter from St. Petersburg. M. Neratoff, the Assistant Minister, will replace him during his absence.

THE WEATHER.

HEAVY RAIN IN THE NORTH-EAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Simla, Oct. 15.

The storm in north-east India moved in a north-easterly direction to near Chaibassa, and has given moderate to heavy rain over the whole of north-east India. Another storm from the Gulf of Siam is about to pass into the Bay at Victoria Point.

The Arabian Sea current has weakened and the rainfall ceased in the peninsula north of Hyderabad. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa, and Madras Deccan; fairly general in Burma, Assam, the west coast, and Mysore; a few falls also occurred in the submontane districts of the United Provinces and South Hyderabad.

Slipper island reports one inch; Victoria point five; Akyab, two; Myitkyina, one; Thayetmyo, Lashio, Tezpur and Gauhati, one and a half; Shillong, two; Cherrapunji, three; Barisal, Jessore and Darjeeling, one and a half; Calcutta, Saugor Island, Burdwan and Dinajpur, two; Berhampore, three; Bogra and Chaibassa, four; False point, Ranchi, Patna, one; Gaya two; Naya Dumka, one and a half; Mercara and Kurnool, one.

Forecast:—Continued rainfall in north-east India.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

An earthquake of moderate intensity at its origin about three thousand miles away was recorded on the Simla seismograph at thirteen hours fifty-seven minutes yesterday.

AT SEA.

The steamer "Ocean," Captain I. L Christiansen which arrived here on Tuesday from Calcutta reports having experienced rough weather all along the west coast.

BOOT FACTORY, SION.
Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 14th October.	Total up-to-date
In. cts.	In. c's.
0 45	83 83

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (14th) ...	8 ·7	70·0	...	0·00
Jask ...	92·3	78 8	...	0·00
Muskat (14th) ...	95·8	80·1	...	0·00
Multan ..	9 ·8	63·5	...	10·28
Rawalpindi ..	8·4	58·1	...	24·73
Lahore ..	98·9	55 7	...	18·09
Sirsa	93·3	57·	...	17·84
Ambala ...	9 ·5	57·9	...	28·21
Delhi ...	90 5	66 3	...	13·66
Agra ...	94·0	63·5	...	7 39
Mainpuri ..	89·8	61·8	...	10.66
Jhansi ...	91·6	64 5	...	9 64
Cawnpore ...	95·1	68·0	...	15·82
Allahabad ...	9·1	74 0	..	32·36
Jacobabad ...	100·1	59·	...	3·81
Karachi ...	86·	74·8	...	12·01
Ajmer ...	91 6	6·5	...	11·16
Jaipur ...	9 ·7	61·1	...	13·71
Kotah ...	95·1	63 6	...	15·62
Bhuj ...	95·5	67 0	...	33·37
Dwarka ...	89 3	80·7	...	17 85
Veraval ...	94·6	71·3	...	24 55
Rajkot ...	98·1	62 3	...	28·56
Bhavnagar Para.	99 0	75·8	...	35·95
Surat ...	99 4	63·	...	37·04
Ahmedabad ...	99·6	67 2	...	36 61
Deesa ...	98 8	65·9	...	35·15
Neemuch ...	83·9	56·5	...	28·8
Indore ...	90·1	57·1	...	36·48
Jubbulpore ...	91·3	62 8	...	30 39
Saugor ...	90·3	66 6	...	22 92
Hoshangabad ...	91·6	59·	...	36 3
Khandwa ...	95·2	59 1	...	33·15
Akola ...	9 7	67·	...	26·79
Amraoti ...	93 3	63·3	...	3 ·01
Nagpur ...	93·6	63·8	...	43 55
Chanda ...	89·5	64·0	...	62 99
Raipur ...	87·7	71·6	...	36 03
BOMBAY ...	87·8	76·4	...	70 96
Ratnagiri ...	85·3	77·4	...	71·6
Mormugao ...	81·5	75·7	0·10	94·81
Karwar	81 2	75·0	0 18	99·05
Malegaon ...	95·4	60 6	—	15·10
Ahmednagar ...	85·1	64·0	...	22 60
Poona ...	83·0	64 8	...	25·42
Sholapur ...	88 8	65·8	...	13·00
Bijapur ...	82·7	70 3	...	?
Belgaum ...	79·3	68·5	0 01	37·02
Aurangabad ...	9 ·9	67·5	...	21·94
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	86·9	66·7	...	38·55
Hyderabad ...	86·3	72·2	...	16·28
Mangalore ...	79·4	73 8	0·15	104·73
Calicut ...	84·8	76·1	0 41	93·60
Cochin ...	85 7	75·7	0 80	79 11
Colombo ...	8 ·0	76·5	0 17	18 36
Masulipatam ...	89 8	78 2	0·15	30·51
Bellary ...	83·5	71·0	0·59	11·96
Cuddapah ...	90 0	72·5	0·19	18 59
Madras ...	92·5	73·0	0·02	14·59
Bangalore ...	77 3	68 3	0 0	19·04
Coimbatore ...	85·4	71·8	0·09	6 56
Trichinopoly ...	93·6	76·3	...	10·61
Negapatam ...	92·2	75·7	...	14·15

CASTLE-ROCK.

Temperature. Max.	Min.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	From 1st June to date
		In. Cts.	In. Cts.
80	68	0 42	193 83

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.
Rainfall up to 8 a.m.
October 17.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total Corpdg. to date.	Corpdg. To al. 1911.	T tal. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. c's.	In. c's.
Cumballa Hill.	0·00	63 76	49·1	50·53

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Wednesday, the 15th October, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect at some stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded at Allahabad and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the extreme north-western districts. Minimum temperature is in defect at Jhansi and Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and normal or in defect elsewhere. Night temperature is in defect at Bikaner.

Gujarat Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Maximum temperature is in excess at Veraval and Surat; minimum temperature is in defect in West Central India and the inland districts of Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the extreme north-eastern districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect. Night temperature is in defect at Hoshangabad. and Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Nearly general but light rain has fallen in the south Konkan; Mormugao has had 0·10" and Karwar 0·18" Skies are lightly clouded at Bombay and moderately clouded elsewhere. The mixture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Maximum temperature is in defect in the area of rainfall.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear of lightly clouded in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan and moderately to heavily clouded in the south Bombay Deccan. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in slight defect at Bijapur, Belgaum and Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has ceased in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and the north Konkan, but has again been nearly general in the Madras Deccan, the south Konkan and local on the north Madras coast. The precipitation reported to-day is, however, generally light.

Local rain is likely in Malabar and the Madras Deccan, and some showers on the north Madras coast and possibly in the south Bombay Deccan and the south Konkan

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time) on the 15th October 1913, was 29·995 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

POLICE ENQUIRY INTO A DEATH.

A Hindu, named Purushottam Jairam aged about twenty two, who lived in Barbhaya Street, died on Tuesday evening after high fever which lasted six days. The police received information that Purushottam had been belaboured by his brother-in-law, Hari Ananta, and so they had the body examined. Medical evidence showed that there were some slight abrasions on the body, but they were such as might be caused by a fall, and there were no serious marks of any injuries. The doctor, however, found some deposit of tubercle in the lungs. In his opinion death was due to a combination of consumption and malaria. Other evidence also showed that there was no quarrel between Purushottam and Hari.

At the inquest, the jury held that death was due to natural causes.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on sill. ft.	in.
	October		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thurs ...	16	m	11	32	26	11
Fri	17	m	0	14	28	1
			11	59	26	9
Sat	18	m	0	46	28	0
			0	27 a	26	5
Sun	19	m	1	20	27	8
			0	57 a	25	10
Mon	20	m	1	58	27	2
			1	31 a	25	3
Tues......	21	m	2	45	26	7
			2	14 a	24	7

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on sill. ft.	in.
	October		h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thurs ...	16	m	5	30	18	2
			5	37 a	15	9
Fri	17	m	6	1	18	6
			6	3 a	15	8
Sat	18	m	6	33	19	0
			6	30 a	15	9
Sun	19	m	7	6	19	8
			6	59 a	16	1
Mon	20	m	7	41	20	5
			7	33 a	16	7
Tues	21	m	8	22	21	1
			8	16 a	17	4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
16 (Thursday)	do 6h 33m.	do 6h. 16m.
17 (Friday)	do 6h. 33m.	do 6h. 15m.
18 (Saturday)	do 6h. 34m.	do 6h. 15m.
19 (Sunday)	do 6h. 34m.	do 6h. 14m.
20 (Monday)	do 6h. 34m.	do 6h. 13m.
21 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 34m.	do 6h. 12m.

Phases of the Moon.—Full Moon, Oct. 15th 11h. 36·0m. a. m. Last Quarter, 23rd, 4h. 23·0m a. m. New Moon, 30th, 7h. 59·2m. First Quarter, Nov. 6th 4h. 4·4m. a. m.

Advice to Mothers:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

EASTERN NEWS AND NOTES.

Work on the Sara Bridge is proceeding, but it is rather doubtful if it will be completed as soon as was anticipated at one time.

The annual administration report of the Central Provinces Police shows that the number of dacoities decreased in 1912-13 from 58 to 46, and of murders from 222 to 188

Mr. William Crozier, Editor of the Manila "Daily Bulletin," died of plague on September 22. The disease was contracted "from the bite of a flea that had escaped from the carcase of a plague rat that crawled into one of the drawers of his desk to die."

Lieutenant-Col. R. H. Elliot, I. M. S., Superintendent of the Madras Ophthalmic Hospital, who is now on leave, has been awarded the Medal of the American Academy of Ophthalmology, for the best recent work on the subject, and he has gone to the United States to receive the Medal and for a tour through America, at the request of many of the most distinguished Ophthalmic Surgeons there.

Stamps which have been used on telegrams are the property of the Postal Department, and in Ceylon the Postmaster-General has found it necessary to warn all persons not to deal in them. A person found in possession of defaced stamps that had been abstracted from telegrams was convicted at the Colombo Police Court of being in possession of stolen property and was fined Rs. 100 or in default 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Ceylon Post Office is sharply criticised by the "Times of Ceylon" under the heading "a Rottenly-Run Department." During the floods the Postmaster-General issued the following notice:—"Colombo being isolated by floods no mails were received from or despatched to the Northern, Up-country, Negombo, and Kelani Valley Lines yesterday or this morning. Situation improving." We wonder says the journal whether the Post Office mad and attempt whatsoever to get the mails away on any of these lines, and whether they consulted the General Manager of the Railway as to the possibility of serving the public at the present critical juncture. If they had consulted Mr. Greene they would have learned that business houses in the Fort managed to convey rice and stores from Colombo on to estates. We consider that this state of things is little short of scandalous, and the Chamber of Commerce would do well to call for an explanation from the Post Office authorities.

In the report of the Indian Telegraph Department for 1912-13 reference is made to the experimental amalgamation of postal and telegraph services in the Bombay and Central Circles. It is stated that the fundamental principles of this scheme, which followed closely the systems in force in the United Kingdom and several other European countries, were the separation of the traffic from the engineering work of the Telegraph Department, and the transfer of the telegraph traffic work of the Post-masters-General of the two Circles while the engineering work of both has entrusted to the charge of one officer, styled the Superintending Engineer, Telegraphs. It was considered essential that the circles chosen for the purpose of the experiment should adjoin each other and the Bombay and Central Circles were selected, partly because they represented different types of country in relation to both telegraph and postal work, and partly because the Post-master-General of the former circle was a postal officer, while the officiating Post-master-General of the latter was a telegraph officer, who had been officiating as Post-master-General for some time and had become acquainted with the system of Post Office administration.

A question that ought to be considered seriously by the planting community of India is, says to the "Indian Planters' Gazette," whether another generation of the same body who have thriven upon indigo, coffee and tea might not profitably turn its talents to the cultivation of cotton. Of the three industries mentioned one is moribund, and one is languishing; tea alone continues to thrive vigorously, but there are limits to its expansion and there is always the possibility of a similar fate awaiting it as overwhelmed the coffee industry of Ceylon. And after all, one can exist without indigo, coffee and tea, but without cotton civilised life is unthinkable; and hence, leaving out of consideration the major food-crops, no plantation-crop has so wide a scope in the whole world as cotton. Had it not been that it needs scientific cultivation in a special degree we would not bring it to the special notice of a British planting community. But it is the fact that Indian cultivators are so slow to respond to the efforts of the Agricultural Department of India to raise the quality and productiveness of Indian cotton to a standard equal to that of America and Egypt, that makes it desirable that the industry should be taken up by British planters and run as scientifically as tea gardens are now run.

NECKLACE ROMANCE.

An extraordinary recovery of a pearl necklace worth £2,000 supposed to have been stolen six years ago is reported from Buxton. The necklace, to which was attached diamond clasp, belonged to Mrs. Edward Brocklehurst Fielden of Condover Hall, Shrewsbury. On August 20, 1907, Mrs. Fielden was staying at a Buxton hotel, and by accident left the pearls in a bathroom at nine o'clock in the morning. When she returned soon after the pearls had disappeard, and it was concluded they had been stolen. In mail week Arthur Oldfield, the electrician at the hotel, began a search for a silver candlestick which had fallen behind the casing of the heating apparatus in one of the domestic offices. Behind the woodwork, and covered with dust, he found the string of pearls. The recovery of the pearls under such strange circumstances lead to the supposition that Mrs. Fielden must have left the necklace on a towel, which was collected by a maid, who took the dirty towels to a lower room and placed them in a heap preparatory to sending them to the laundry.

"Paisley" Flour goes a long way because it is a raising powder—it is not a self-raising flour.

"Only one part of Paisley Flour is mixed with eight parts of ordinary flour. This makes a self-raising flour that is always fresh, because

"PAISLEY FLOUR"
The SURE raising powder
keeps far better in its packet than self-raising flour.

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL
of Royal University of Padua
(lately arrived from Europe).

HAS the honour to inform the Bombay residents that he has OPENED a SURGERY. He is specialised in Gynæcology, Skin, Specific and Secret Diseases.

He is an able Gynæcological Surgeon and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.

CONSULTATIONS 9 a.m. to 12 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. each day at his address,

WATERLOO MANSIONS,
MAYO-ROAD, 2nd Floor.

He will give consultations FREE of CHARGE on SATURDAY MORNING from 8 till 9.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.
PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.
POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great



NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDER

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills,
Rs 5-8-0 V. P. Extra. 3 bottles.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macviear, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-12, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles, So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ALPINE SPORTS CLUB.
President:
The Head Master of Eton.
Vice-Presidents:
Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, K.G.
The Earl of Lytton.
The Headmaster of Harrow.
E. F. Benson.
Open to Officers in the Army and Navy and members of the Higher Civil Service.
The Year Book, containing full accounts of last Winter in Switzerland and the various centres of the Club, with the cost of each hotel, will be sent on application, to any of those entitled to join, to the Hon. S. G. Pery, Honorary Secretary, 3, Upper Woburn Place, Tavistock Sq., London. W.C.



£3.10 to £9
AGENTS wanted in each district.
MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. A. 207 LIVERPOOL.

For particulars, catalogues, &c., apply to COUTTS and Co., Shipping Agents, "Dept. A. 297." P. O. Box 340, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Oct. 14 BOMBAY, Oct. 15

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	72 3-4		unchgd
3 do. Rentes.	87 3-4	1-4	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan...	88		unchgd
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	63 11-16		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot... ...	28 5-16	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence	28 3-16		unchgd
Bar Silver in New York	61 3-8	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·23 1-2	01	
do. do. at Berlin.	20·46 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York	4·85 3-4		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	5	since	
do Short London Bills	2nd Oct.		
3 months' sight...	4 7-8		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 3-4		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	3 3-8		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	3 3-4		unchgd

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 31-32d. unchgd.

Closing tone of silver—Rise caused by Indian bear covering.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 100,000 for Egypt.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot ... Easier—Fair demand
Futures ...Steady.
Manchester ... Dull with a limited enquiry.

Total Sales ... 8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500
Imports ... 23,000
Mid-Americans ...7·46—09
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...10·10 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
7·03	6·95	6·95
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
6·95	6·95	6·95
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
6·95	6·95	6·93	6·90
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd

New York 11 a.m., Jan. 12·81 March 12·88.
New York official noon call Jan. 12·74 March 12·77.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 13·07 March 13·15

NEW YORK—

Bales.
Three Days' Receipts at U.S. Ports 182,000
" Receipts at U. S. last year...199,000
" Exports to Great Britain ... 48,000
" Exports to Continent ... 46,000
" Spot Cotton ... 13·50—20
Futures—Month of Jan. 12·70—63
Futures—Month of Mar. 12·76—21

Declined owing to favorable weather reports and to bearish private crop reports.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...13 3-8—3 16
Futures month of Jan. ...12·93—24
Futures month of Mar. ...13·00—24
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Easy

Liverpool, Oct. 14

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings— Easier.
Tone Cloths ... Quiet. Firm
Weft American "54" ... 12 3-8
Weft Egyptian "80" ... 18 7 8
Tone—Yarn—Market ... Quiet.
Weft Egyptian "32" ... 13
Twist "32" W T C ... 10 7-8
Twist "32" B ... 11 1-8
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch ... 13 9
Twist "36" W T C ... 11 1-8
Twist "36" B ... 11 3-8
Twist "42" ... 12 1-2
Twist American "60" ... 17 1-4
Twist Egyptian "60" ... 17 3-4
Twist Egyptian "80" ... 22
Grey shirtings 39 in. by 37 1-2
38 yds 16 by 12 8 lbs Red Heading 7 9 1-2
" " 44 in. by 39 yds 14 by 13 lbs ... 8 6
White Nainsooks 28 in. by 18 yds 16 by 13 to 16-15 Range ... 3 2
" Mull 28 in. by 18 yds 14 by 12 Green Ends 2 3 3-4
White Shirtings 32-35 in. by 42 yds Lipmans No. 1500...Not quoted
40s Banner Mill Twist ... 11 3-4
Geo Mayall's Yarn ... 11 5 8
F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool ... 6 11 16
Buyers or Sellers ... Nominal
Months ... Oct.-Nov.
Water Twist American 20s. 11 1-8
" " " 40s. 12 1-4
Mule " " 40s. 11 3-4
" " " 50s 13 1-2
" " " 60s. 15 1-2
" " Egyptian 40s. 17¼
" " " 50s. 17 1-2
" " " 60 18 1-2

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... .
Wheat White Karachi ...37 1-4unchgd
Do. Months Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ...Nominal.
Tone—Dull.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe ...34 1-2
Do. Name of Ports— ... Jan.-Feb. Sellers—Dull
Barletta Russo ... 33 7-8
Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Dull

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian ...35 3-4
Jan.-Feb.—Sellers
Victorian ...35 3-4
Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.
New South Wales 35 3-4
Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...53 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs 85 p c ex-ship ...53 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ... Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Ports,—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...48 unchgd
Do Months ...Oct.-Nov.
Do. Name of Port.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ... 46 5-8+3-8
Do Months— ... Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Done
Tone—Easier.
Linseed Calcutta ...45 9 unchgd
Do. Months— ...Oct.-Nov.
London—Value—Easier

Linseed Argentine—La Plata .43—1-8
Do Months— ...Oct.-Nov.
Do Name of Ports—Hamburg— Sellers—Easier

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market £6-17-0 unchgd.
Oct.-Nov.—Hull—Value—Quiet

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality... 11 3-8 ungd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... 3 1—1d
Oct.-Nov.—Sellers—Easier

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B ...£70 1-2—5-3
Copper Braziers ...£87 1-2—1-1
Yellow Metal ...d 7 3-8 unchgd

FREIGHTS—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—13s.—Value.

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C & F India double bags 12 11 1-4—3-4
Do. Months of Shipments Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone—Firm—Good demand.
Hungarian Crystal Sugar C & F India ...12 3 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Sellers

Tone—Nothing doing.
German Beet-root 88 p. c....9 9 1-2+21.
Months of Shipments ... Oct.—Sellers.
10 1 1-4+1 3-4d.—May—Sellers.
Tone—Opened firm and quiet—Good speculative demand.
E A B & Similar Crystals C & F India ...13 11 1.4 unchgd
Months of Shipments Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet—Steady.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta ...11 9 3-4 unchgd
C and F Bombay ...11 8 1-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments Oct.—Value
Java Sugar—Unchanged—Firm.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING,] Oct. 15th 1913.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 13th Oct. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway...	118	1,27,532
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	24	26,763

FINANCIAL

MONEY:—

Bank of Ben. rate since 23th Aug. 6 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 10th Sept. 5 "
Bank of Mad. " " 8th July 6 "

EXCHANGE:—

The market is firm with only a small business passing and the rates are unchanged.

We quote:—
T. T. on London Ready ...1s. 4 3-32d.
Demand Draft Mail ...1s. 4 1-8d.
Credit 3 months sight ...1s. 4 3-32d mail
Do. do forward ..1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do France Ready 172 1-4
Do. do Marks " 140 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight 147
Shanghai " 201 1-2
Japan " ...149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 95-1 for ready and 95-3 for settlement and is steady.

We quote:—
Cash ... Rs. 95 2 0
1st Settlement ... " 95 3 0

BULLION.—

Yesterday the London market for Bar Silver was 1-16 higher for ready and unchanged for forward, rates being 28 5-16 and 28 3-16 respectively. New York Bar Silver was 1-8 higher, rate being 61 3-8. The local market is steady.

We quote:—
English Bar Gold ... Rs. 24 1 6
Australian Gold ... " 24 1 0
Sovereigns Gold ... " 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)
Ready ... " 71 6 0
1st Settlement ... " 71 6 0
2nd Settlement ... " 71 8 0
Silver (cum duty)
Ready ... " 80 12 0
1st Settlement ... " 80 12 0
2nd Settlement ... 80 14 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here:—

GRUNNING:—Purchases are being made on orders from NewYork. Prevailing opinion is that the decline has gone far enough.

WELD AND Co.—LIVERPOOL:—Market opened steady, small business, very little hedge selling. The market declined later on South offering more freely, on clearer weather and some long liquidation. Prices improved towards the close on good New York report, general buying on the scale-down, very little hedge selling at the close.

NEW YORK:—South selling. Spinners fixing price of cotton bought.

EGYPTIAN:—Market very steady on very little offering. Alexandria market very steady.

MESSRS NEILL BROSS.—estimate the stocks of yarns and goods very small. The consumption last season at 14,883,000. They estimate the rainfall in Texas during September at 6·63inches against 1·52 last year and 1·82 average for last six years.

Our Liverpool friends wire:—"We think present prices safe even if market should go temporarily lower. Much better demand for actual at this level. Taking into consideration large quantity of low and unspinnable cotton in this crop it is impossible to supply needs of consumers" Our opinion is unchanged.

The local market is quiet for forward contracts. There are many sellers but buyers are holding off. There is very poor enquiry and the business is almost at a stand-still Ready cotton is also quiet and dull. Stocks are increasing and there are many anxious but exporters are out of the market anticipating a further decline in the Home markets. With a further decline in America and now that good rains have fallen in the South of the Peninsular and in parts of Berar the market has an easier tendency.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	316	Mar.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat ...	3?7	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	314	"
" " Yeotmal ...	309	"
" " Khamgaon ...	306	"
" " Khamgaon Akola	299	"
" " Amraoti ...	302	"
" " Khandeish ...	277	"
F. G. " Khandeish ...	266	"
Fine " Bengal ...	261	"
F. G. Bengal ...	250	"

LIVERPOOL OPENING.—Not received.

Opening Tone ... Quiet
Estimated Sales ... 5,000
Total Imports 24,000

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is quiet. We quote:—
Ready Rs. 7 8 0 B.T.
December " 8 9 0 B.T.
May 1914 " 9 3 0 B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is steady. We quote:—
Brown Delhi May Rs. 8 9 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore " 7 8 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore " 8 9 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Bold White 85p.c. Rs. 61 0 0 Dec.-Jan.
Black Kutai Rs. 60 8 0 Jan.-Feb.

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 11 9 6 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 36 0 0

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—
New Crop Bold ... 49 8 0 Jan.-Feb.

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 8 8 0 B.T.

WHEAT:—

The market is quiet but steady. We quote:—
White Pearl 85 p.c. ready Rs. 5 6 6 B.T.
White Delhi May 1914 " 5 12 6 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ... 1,610
Bank of India ... 64 3-4
Eastern Bank ... 85
Indian Specie ... 57 1-2
Bank of Baroda ... 70

MILLS.

Central India S. & W. Co 1,930
David ... 520
Fazulbhai ... 535
Hindoostan Mill ... 640 x d
Kohinoor ... 725
Manockji Petit ... 3,080
New Great Eastern... 120
Standard ... 1,350
Swadeshi Mills ... 1505
Western India ... 580 x d

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay B. S. & T. C. Ord... 188
Bombay B. S. & T. C. Pre... 173
Bombay S N Ordy ... 227 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill ... 1,375
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate ... 21 1-2

RAILWAY.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry ... 130
Guzrat Ry ... 113
Tapti Valley ... 567 1-2

TWO DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton ...	5,3 4	bales.
Wheat ...	13,012	cwts
Linseed ...	7,393	"
Rapeseed ...	1,201	"
Gingellyseed ...	4,9 8	"
Poppyseed ...	24	"
Groundnuts ...	131	"
Castorseed ...	15,502	"
Rice ...	1,574	"
Myrabolams...	274	"
Cottonseed ...	7,391	"
Mowraseed ...	822	"
Gram ...	1,852	"
Joowar ...	1,979	"
Maize ...	32	"
Barley ...	374	"

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.

Bales.
Day's Receipts at U S Ports ...175,000
Exports to Great Britain ... 48,000
Exports to Continent ... 40,000
Spot Cotton at New York ... 13·50—20
Future Jan... 12·71—24
" Mar... 12·76—21
Spot closing tone ... Quiet
Futures closing tone ... do

General Tone of Market Opened.—Lower and declined on favorable weather reports and longs unloading.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans—13 6-16—3-16
Future Jan....12·9 —21
" Mar....13·00—24
Futures closing tone ... Quiet

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 14.

COTTON.

Cotton.—The Liverpool market opened for spot— ... Steady and closed steady.
Do. closed for future ... Quiet but steady
Do. for East Indian ... do.
Total Day's Sales ... 8,000
Sales on spec. and export ... 500
Sales of Surats ... .
Total Day's Imports ... 23,000
Coconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F. ... 5 5-8
Coconada Ginned—London C. F. ... 5 3-4
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ... 10 10
Good Madras Westerns Ldn ... 6 3-16
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F. ... 6 11-16d. Sellers
Geo Mayalls Yarns ... 11 3-4
40's ule Twist (Bannermills)... 11 3-4
Weft 54 American ... 12 3-4
Weft 80 Egyptian ... 19 1-2
Weft 32's ... 15 1-4
Twist 36 ... 11 1-4
Twist 42 ... 12 3-8
Twist American 60 ... 17 5-8
Twist Egyptian 60 ... 17 5-8
Twist Egyptian 80 ... 21 7-8
Tone of Fine Yarns— ... Steady.
Tone of Coarse Yarns— ... do.
General Tone of Yarn Market— do.
Mid-American at Liverpool— 7 46—9
Cotton Delay Mid Uplands G P.C. Liverpool. Unchgd.
Oct.-Nov. ... 7·03
Nov.-Dec. ... 6·95
Dec.-Jan. ... 6·95
Jan.-Feb. ... 6·95
Feb.-Mar. ... 6·95
Mar.-Apl. ... 6·95
Apl.-May ... 6·95
May-June ... 6·95
June-July ... 6·93

Manchester, Oct. 14.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—There is more enquiry in the market but not much business doing—Fair enquiry for Shirting Dhooties.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs). Oct.-Nov.—London— 45 9 Sellers.
Linseed, Bombay exship (per 416 lbs) ...Oct.-Nov.— Antwerp— 46 3 "
Linseed, La Plata ...Oct.-Nov. Hamburg— 42 9 Done
Linseed, Tone of Market at Close— Quiet with little doing
Linseed Tendency of the Market— do
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes... Oct. £23-5-0
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes... Dec.-Jan £23-5-0
Linseed Tone of Market at Close—Quiet
Linseed Total afloat for U. K. ......
Linseed River Plate exports .. ..
Poppyseed. Canal...Oct.-Nov. Dunkirk— 61 9 Sellers.
Poppyseed Tone of Market at Close... ... ... Firm
Rapeseed. Calcutta Brown Canal. Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp 47 9 "
Rapeseed. Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp 53 "
Rapeseed. Yellow Guzerat per 416 lbs 85 p. c. exship Oct.-Nov.—Antwerp— 53 9 "
Rapeseed. Ferozepore usual bold ... ...
Do. Jamba Red... ... .
Rapeseed. Tone of Market at Close ... ... Steady.
Cotton Seed Bombay Parcels Oct.-Nov.—Hull— £6-17-0 "
Cotton Tone of Market at Close... ... ... Steady.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

WHEAT.

Wheat, Choice white Karachi Oct.-Nov.—London— 37 3 Sellers.
Wheat. F. A. Q. Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.)...Oct.-Nov. London— Nominal.
Wheat, Club No. 2...Oct.-Nov. London— do
Wheat. Choice white Delhi... Oct.-Nov.—London— Nominal.
Do. Tone of market at close.. Quiet.
Do. South AustralianJan.-Feb 36 Sellers.
Do. Rozario Santa Fe 62 lbs Jan.-Feb. 34 7 1-2 "
Do. do. Tone of Market at close ... .. Steady
Wheat Red Graded American per cental— Oct ... 6 10 7-8 "

LONDON, Oct. 14.

SUGAR.

German Beetroot 88 p. c. F.O.B., Hamburg Oct. 9 8 3-4 Sellers.
German Beetroot 88 p.c.F.O.B. Hamburg .. ...Oct. Dec. ......
German Beetroot Closing Tone of Market ... ... Firm
German Granulated C. and F. India (double bags)... ......
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags). Oct.-Dec— 13 0 3-4 "
German Closing Tone Market.. Firm
Austrian Crystals, B. R. B. C. and F. Calcutta...Jan.-Mar.—12 4 1-2 "
Austrian Closing Tone of Market ... .. Firm
Mauritius Crystals C I F Bom Oct—11 9 "
Do. do Cal do ......
Mauritius Closing Tone of Market ... Steady.
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and E. Calcutta (double bags)—Jan.-Mar.—13 9 3-4 "
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and E. Calcutta (double Bags) ... ... Steady.
Do. Closing Tone of Market do

LONDON, Oct. 14.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Value. C.I.F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec 11 6 "
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar 11 9 "
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Oct.-Dec .. 11 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Jan.-March .. 11 10 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta — Oct.-Dec... 12 6 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Jan.-March... 12 9 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi Oct.-Dec 12 7 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi Jan.-March... 12 10 1-2 "
Closing Tone of Market ... Quiet and unchanged
Special Feature ... do

LONDON, Oct. 14.

METALS.

	£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B ...	70	12	6
Copper Best English Selected ...	75	10	0
Copper Braziers ...	87	0	0
Copper Tone of Market— ...	Quiet		
Hard Spelter ...	19	0	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	200	0	0
Yellow Metal ...		7	1-4
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G, G O B 1 p. c. F O B L'pool	11	0	0
Tin Plates I. C. Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets in box c. i. f. Liverpool ...	...		
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...	2	13	0
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro. ...	2	14	0
Pig Iron Gartsherrie ...	3	11	0
Lead Pig English ...	20	15	0
Tone of Steel Market ...	Steady.		
Silver, Spot ...	28 5-16		
" 2 months hence ...	28 3-16		
" Tone of Market— ...	Quiet with little doing		
" Special Feature ...	do		

LONDON, Oct. 14.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ... 28 5-16
Silver 2 Months ... 28 3-16
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Steady.
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market .. Quiet with little doing
Rentes 3 p. c.... ...£ 87 3-4
Consols 2 1-2 p.c.Ex Div...£ 72 3-4
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....£ } 88
Sterling loan ... ...£ }
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ...£ 76
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...£ 63 5-8
Bar Gold per oz. sh ... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market ... ...
Closing Tone of Finance Market ... ...
Bank of England Rate of Discount ... ... 5 p.c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight 1 3 31-32
London at Paris Fcs. ... 25·28
Berlin cheques on London Mks ... ... 20·46
New York (Demand Bills) dls ... ... 4·85 7-8
Interest day to day loans 3 1-2
Do. 7 days Market loans 3 3-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ... 4 7-8
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight ... 4 3-4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 1-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 1-8

LONDON, Oct. 14.

SHELLAC.

Shellac TN Spot... ... 88 Sellers
Do. TN Spot Oct. dely. 88 Done
Do. TN Spot Dec. dely.. 88 Sellers
A. C. Garnet Tone of closing market for TN Spot... Firm
Do. do TN Futures do
General Tone of Market—Steady but closed rather firm and dearer

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ... 8,000
Tone of Market ... Easier.
Cotton Daly Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Oct.-Nov. ...	7·03	6 95
Nov.-Dec....	6 95	6·87
Dec.-Jan. ..	6 95	6·87
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·95	6 87
Feb.-Mar. ..	6 95	6 87
Mar. Apl ...	6 95	6·87
April-May...	6 95	6·87
May.-June..	6 95	6·87
June-July...	6 93	6·85

CASH BALANCES.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—

Sept. 1911 ...Rs. 17,72,33,000
Do. 1912 ...Rs. 26,13,?4,0?0
Do. 1913 ...Rs. 26,71,9?,000

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Paid up Capital, Ordinary. Rs.	Reserve and other Funds. Rs.	Rest. Rs	Paid up per Share. Rs.	Market Quotations. Rs.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913 half year.
Bank of Bengal ...	2,00,00,000	1,88,00,000	5,19,619	500	1,715x	14	14	14	14	
Bank of Bombay ...	1,00,00,000	1,06,00,000	6,07,418	500	1,645	13	13	13	13	
Bank of Madras ...	75,00,000	73,00,000	2,90,674	500	1,440x	12	12	12	12	
Bank of Rangoon ...	16,00,000	3,66,000	60,225	100	90	6	6	4½	4½	2¼d
Bank of India ...	50,00,000k	5,00,000	2,03,355	50	64½	6	6	6	6	3
Allahabad Bank P ...	25,00,000b	36,00,000	1,22,000	100	354x	18	18	18	18	9
Alliance Bank ...	20,00,000	30,00,000	84,509	100	283	14	14	14	14	11b
Chartered of India ...	£1,200,000k	£1,700,000	£ 32,569	£20	£54	15	15	15	15	...
Delhi and London ...	£?3,625	£14,000	£4,341	£25	27	4	4	4	4	...
Eastern Bank ...	£ 00,000	£15,000	£7,991	£4	85½	...	...	4	4	...
HongKong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	d1 15,000,000k	$32,450,000	$2 5?0,000	$125	£90	31	31	34	34	16
Indian Specie Bank ...	75,00,000k	15,00,000	5,38,?15	50	58	6	7	7	8	3½
Lahore Bank ...	1,11,125	42,000	6,?00	35	40	7½		8	8	...a
Mercantile of India ...	£187,500 a / £375,000 } k	£415,000	£10,105	£1½ / £?½	£21½ / £31½	6 / 6	7 / 7	7 / 7	? / 8	...
National Bank of India ..	£1,000,000x	£1,000,000	£64,003	£?2	61	19	37†	22	14	...
Punjab National ...	9,83,154	10,00,000	3?,000	400	170	1	10	10	11	11

a—First half-year.
b—Year ended 30th June.
c—Ad-interim.
d—Half-year ended 31st May, 1913.
e—Declares dividend yearly.
h—Half Preference, half Ordinary Capital.
k—There is a reserve liability equal to the amount paid up on these shares.
n—Liability of Rs. 20 per share.
v—Yearly audit.
* Nominal quotations.
† Bonus shares issued.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	...	...	February-July.	6¼	660
Amritsar Patty ...	...	...	March-August.	...	134
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	...	...	January-July.	4	117
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80 ...	...	...	....	4 p.c.	21
Guzerat Railways Rs. 100 ...	...	...	....	4	114
Find Light Railways Limited	...	...	June-December.	7	140
Tapti Valley Railway Co. ...	...	...	April-August.	7½	570
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	...	...	February-August.	5½ p.c.	130

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.—(Companies marked P. have Preference Shares.)

NAMES.	Secretaries, Managers and Agents.	Paid up Capital Ordinary.	Debentures.	Reserve Funds, &c.	Block Account. 31-12-11.	Paid-up per Share.	Market quotation.	Profit and Loss carried forward. 31-12-12	Dividends p. c. per year. 1908-1909	1909-1910	1910-1911	1911-1912	1912-1913
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.
Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co. Ld	Ranchorelal Chotalal and Co	9,81,000	...	2,25,945	...	500	920	140	5 2-5	5 3-5	6 1-5	4	n
Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Co. Ld.	Volkart Brothers	3,60,000	...	13,61,127	...	500	910xd	6,531	100	40	50	60	...
Bellary Press Co. Ld...	Kothari Sutani and Co.	45,925	...	31,200	1,03,000	275	200	—201	...	...	15ps	...	...
Century S. & M. Co. Ld.	G. N. Wadia & Co.	18,50,000	...	36,79,404	67,19,725	100	240	39,239	8	3	3	118	...
Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ld.	Messrs. Bradbury & Co.	23,00,000	...	18,41,030	47,27,875-11-5	700	1,395	3,313-4-8	11¼	11¼	11¼	31¼	...
Crown Spinning and Mfg. Ld.	Purshotam Vithaldas and Co	2,00,000a	...	1,63,133-4-7	...	500	250	8213-15-[illegible]	...	...	...	6	...
Central India S. W. & M. Co. Ld.	Tata Sons and Co.	95,87,500	...	50,91,030	...	500 / 250	1,955	43,283	105	115	105	135	...
Crescent Mill Co. Ld ..	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,90,000	28,57,512	100	110	4,531	4	...	...	9	...
Connaught Mills Co. Ld	Greaves Cotton and Co.	4,93,200	...	6,17,99?	...	200	110	1,24,779	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Co. Ld.	James Mackintosh and Co.	3,13,200	...	46,144b	5,10,192	200	100	...	...	...	9¼	4	...
Empress Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	14,51,750	10,00,000	13,19,462	...	500	140	3,23,527	...	...	...	—	...
Emperor Edward Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	B. D. Petit Sons and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,25,000 / 2,13,000	...	500	500	62,516	11	5	2	8	...
Fazabhoy Mills Ld ...	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co	18,00,000	12,00,000	4,06,000c	...	250	540	377-15-[illegible]	10ps	10ps	15ps	59ps 12ps	...
Gold Mohur Mills ...	Tullockchand and Shapoorji.	7,64,000	6,00,000		5,24,207-11-1 m	500	478-12	5,745-14-[illegible]	20ps	...	...	50ps	...
Howard and Bullough Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	7,46,250	...	12,15,905	...	500	400	13,793	6	...	3	5	...
Imperial Cotton Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,80,000	...	5,51,714	...	500	105	4,37,815 Loss	...	...	...	...	...
Jubilee Mfg. Co. Ld ...	Readymoney Jeejeebhoy and Co	8,43,000	...	72,494	...	1,000	200	74,04?	...	...	...	...	...
James Greaves Mills Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,60,000	...	8,21,505	...	500		1,13,242	...	...	...	...	...
Kohinoor Mills Co. Ld.	Killick Nixon & Co	19,50,000	10,00,000d	19,37,700	33,65,653	500	730	9412-15-4	6	6	5	10	...
Khatau Makanji Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd.	Messrs. Khatau Makanji and Co	9,95,000	...	14,00,825-8-3	...	1,000	1,383	7,036-[illegible]-3	7	5	4½	8½	k
Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co. Ld.	Gocooldas Madhowji Sons and Co.	13,70,000	...	11,83,735	...	500	1,290 x.d.	3301-6-1	17	10	13	30	...
Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Co. Ld.	D. M. Petit Sons and Co.	36,03,500	...	60,73,955	44,53,815	1,000	3,030	[illegible]	145	60	20	50	...
Mysore Spinning and Mfg. Mill Co. Ld.	N. Sirur and Co.	4,95,000	...	5,000	...	250	235	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	6
Morarjee Gocooldas S. and W. Co. Ld.	Morarji Gocooldas and Co.	11,50,000	...	9,71,000e	...	1,000	3,180	...	2?	20	12	17½	...
New City of Bombay Mfg. Co. Ld.	Bradbury and Co.	6,00,000	...	6,01,600	18,42,000	500	990	267-4-4	10	10	1	12	...
Phoenix Mills Ld ...	Tullockchand and Shapoorji.	8,00,000	8,00,000	3,94,725	21,14,976	100	150	25,128	6	6	6	12½	...
Port Canning and Land Mfg. Co. Ld. ...	Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. Ld.	60,00,000	...	3,72,000	...	1,000	80	2,77,214	38	42	40	40	45
Sholapur Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld	Morarji Gocooldas and Co.	8,00,000	...	2978,114-12	...	1,000	5,000	4,35?-1-? Loss	300	250	225	300	...
Southern Mahratta Spg. and Wg. Co., Ld. (P).	Forbes F. Campbell and Co. Ld	11,15,900g	...	7,30,933	29,22,365	250	60	2,15,719	6	...	...	...	...
Swan Mill Ld. ...	Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ld.	10,00,000	...	...	10,61,338	250 x.d.	275	8,361	4	...	...	6	6
The Finlay Mills Ltd.	Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ld	20,00,000	...	20,00,000	2?,?5,799	250	322½	4,245	...	7	41-2	31	6p
The Hindoostan Spg. and Wg. mills Co. Ltd.	Thackersey Mooji and Co.	12,00,000	...	6,97,000	...	1,000	700	...	6	6	6	7½	...
The Western India Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Thackersey Moolji Sons and Co.	12,00,000	...	8,53,555	...	1,000	645	...	6	6	6	7½	...
The Wadhwan City Ginning, Pressing & Manfg. Co., Ld.	Messrs. Patuck & Co.	60,000	...	5,000	...	150	150	2,33?-11-5	9 ps	9 ps	10ps	...	12ps
The Dhulia Ginning & Pressing Co., Ld.	Messrs. N. C. Patuck and Co	85,750	...	14,000	...	250	125	2,375-11-9	15ps	20ps	10ps	...	...
Breul's Cawnpore C. P. Co., Ld.	Breul and Co ...	1,00,000	...	80,574-14-1	...	200	120	2,0?6-1-7	...	12	5	12	p
Hingolee Press Co., Ld	Breul and Co ...	75,000	...	31,100	...	100	65	1,222	6	8	6	—	p
Jumna Ginning and Press Co., Ltd.	Breul and Co ...	2,50,000	...	141351-5-10	...	1,000	700	3,506-6-[illegible]	...	...	...	—	...
Khangaum CottonPressing Co., Ltd	Breul and Co ...	96,000	...	29,13-8	...	400	310	149-7-11	20	86	24	30	p

PRESSES.

The Akbar Manufacturing & Press Co. Ld...	Hajeebhoy Lalljee & Co.	Rs. 751	Rs. Nil	Rs. 2,93,754-12-11	Rs.	Rs. 750	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 1,216-6-3	Rs. 350	Rs. 350	Rs. 250	...	...
The New Prince of Wales Press Co. Ld ..	Forbes, F. Campbell & Co Ld.	2,97,500	Nil	5,63,834	3,96,332-6-7	500	740	13,558-10-6	6 pc	5 pc	8 pc	8 pc	...

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	p.c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Ld.	C. H. B. Forbes & Co.	3,46,845	1,40,000	6,000	...	60	17½	3997-7-11	...	2	2	2	...
Badnam Pile & Co. Ld.	......	3,50,000	...	3,50,000 on 1-4-1913	...	70	93	...	8	10	10	10	...
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	Smetham Byrne & Co. Church Gate Street.	1,83,200	...	19,000	...	500	400	...	5	5	5	5	5
Central India Mining Co. Ld.	Killick Nixon and Co.	5,00,000q	2,98,000	10,15,000	19,25,000	10	25	2,512	35	30	30	20	...
Empire of India Life Assurance Co. Ld.	Allum, Bharucha & Co.	51,500	...	h	500	50	300	...	20	25	30	40	...
Indian Cotton Oil Co Ld.	Kothari Sutaria and Co.	1,57,200 / 80,000	...	7,500	2,05,500	100	105	1705	New issue		...	...	7 0
Josts Fans Supply and Engineering Co. Ld.	Josts Fans S. and E. Co. Ld.	2,00,000	...	20,000	100	100 i / 500 j	...	1,945	12		9	10	Div. yearly
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. Ld.	R. Paterson Brown	1,50,000	...	4,18,73,540-9-1	5 0	50	500	...	18½	20	20		
Thacker and Co. ...	J. R. S. Worrall.	75,000	...	2,00,2110-12-0	...	50	205	...	25	25	25	30	34 p.c.
Treacher and Co. ...	......	10,00,000	...	5,07 97-4-1	...	50	505	1,277-6	6	6	3	4	...
Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ld.	Messrs. Tata Son and Co.	2,01,00,000	60,00,000	...	...	Fully paid	467	35,000	6	6		...	...
Shivrajpur Syndicate Ld.	Killick Nixon and Co.	5,00,000q	...	79,000	66,000	10	2¼	4,952	...	...	10	10	...

a Preference Share Capital Rs. 6,00,000; Rs. 8,00,000 Total Capital. b Rs. 2,?9,32? Depreciation. c £ of Dividend Fund Rs. 3,?5,000 d Rs. 5,?0 000 only called up. e Depreciation of machinery and other account ended 31st Dec. 1912, Dividend for 30th June 1913, is to be declared hereafter. g Rs. 15,25,000. f Rs. 75 per share for six months ended Life Assurance Fund Rs. 63,41,43810-3, Guarantee Assurance Fund Rs. 1,43,72? Rs. 4,71, 00, Pref. Rs. 6,44 800. Total Rs. 11,15,900. ment Reserve Fund Rs. 1,45,276-13-0. i On one thousand shares j On twenty-?4?-8. Shareholders Bonus Fund Rs. 35,050-0-11. l net-seasoned shares. k Half year ending 31st December 1912 Ad interim dividend at Rs. 45 per share. l Building Depreciation Fund Rs. 4,000. Machinery Depreciation Fund Rs. 1,70,6?? 15-11 Reserve Fund 19?,000, Equalisation of Dividend Fund Rs. 75,000. m Land R ? 1,010-9-10. Building and Tank Rs. 3,54,961-0-0, Building Extension Rs. 1,09,135-7 3, Machinery Account etc. & Rs. 10,61,318-12-2. n will be out in October, 1913. o Year ended June 23. p per annum. ?And 250 for quarter shares. p Not declared yet. q in shares of Rs. 10 each.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

THE CESAREWITCH.

POSSIBLE STARTERS' JOCKEYS AND BETTING.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The probable starters in the Cesarewitch with jockeys are as follows :—

Rivoli	F. Wootton.
Lavaine	Whalley.
King Midas	F. Templeman.
Wenlsham	R. Crisp.
Fantasio	Walter Griggs.
Wagstaff	Piper.
Night Hawk	Wheatley.
Absolute	Jelliss.
Fiz Yama	Herbert.
Mistinguette	Clout.
Dalmatian	Foy.
Grave Greek	Calder.
Himan	Smuth.
The Guller	Ledson.
Augur	Marsh.
Candytuft	Cooper.
Annecy	W. Beasley.
Auctioneering	Buckley.
Winthorpe	Patman.
Charlton	Ringstead.
Pearl Diver	Prout.
Farakabad	Huxley.
Kingsborough	Plant.
Codetta	T. Clark.

Bridge of Sighs is a doubtful runner.

BETTING.

The betting is :—

8 to 1	against	Fantasio, and Wagstaff.
10 to 1	„	Night Hawk.
100 to 9	„	Annecy.
13 to 1	„	Grave Greek.
100 to 7	„	Rivoli.
25 to 1	„	Mistinguette.
100 to 3	„	The Guller and Dalmatian.
40 to 1	„	Farakabad.—Reuter.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP OF FRANCE.

CHANTILLY, Oct. 14.

George Duncan has won the French Open Golf Championship with a card of 304.—Reuter.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

CHANTILLY, Oct. 15.

In the open French Golf Championship, Braid was second with 307, and Sherlock third with 309—Reuter.

FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY ROVERS' JUNIOR TOURNAMENT.

At the Cooperage last evening in the second round of the Bombay Rovers' Junior Tournament St. Mary's College "A" team beat Bengal United by one goal to nil.

In the morning the Bombay Educational Society's School replayed their tie with St. Mary's "B" team and won by two goals to nil.

BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP OF CEYLON.

Corporal Smallman, holder of the boxing championship of Ceylon, was unexpectedly defeated for the title on October 11, by Stoker Knowles, of H.M.S. "Peloras." The referee stopped the fight in the sixth round, Smallman being hopelessly beaten.

AUSTRALIANS IN CEYLON.

THE OPPOSITION TO THE CRICKET TOUR.

From letters received by the Secretary of the local Committee from the Rev. Mr. Waddy it is evident, says the "Ceylon Observer," that while the latter is anxious to avoid forcing his team of cricketers on an unwilling public, he is also easily re-assured as to the real local feeling in the matter. Is it denied (1) that there is local opposition to the visit?—and (2) that there is some indication of such opposition increasing? And is it right of sportsmen to allow brother sportsmen to run even the bare risk of their welcome to these shores being spoilt by a display of hostility—however malicious and insignificant? The gentlemen, who have been promoting the local arrangements are all well-known sportsmen and would be the last to lend their assistance to such a sorry eventuality. But through no fault of theirs a discordant element has entered to spoil their project, with which we have been in sympathy from the start; and for their own sakes and that of the good name of the island for sport and hospitality, we trust that, before going a step further in their arrangements, they will thoroughly satisfy themselves as to the real local feeling on the subject. The present feeling in Ceylon is not one of rancour against the Australians—but resentment over an absolutely undeserved affront; and it is unfortunate that the incident should have arisen at a time when elaborate arrangements were in preparation to accord the visitors from Australia a month's hospitality and pleasure. We would be pleased to think Mr. Obeyesekere's manly and straightforward letter to the Committee represents the general feeling; but we have good reason for believing it does not—although we have substantial ground for believing that the opportunity is being exploited for trade purposes. If by a plainer statement of facts, in our possession, this aspect of the agitation could be nipped in the bud, we would be pleased to place them to the disposal of the Committee.

The King's Challenge Shield for rifle shooting amongst the cadet corps of the country has been won for the second year in succession by the team of King Edward's School, Witley, Surrey.

A brilliant display by G. L. Jessop was the outstanding feature of the match between H. G. Hayes's South of England team and a Hounslow team played in aid of the Hounslow Hospital. Jessop stayed half an hour at the wicket and during that period contributed 87. Among his best hits were eight 6's and six 4's. In company with M. C. Bird he assisted to add 130 for the South of England team's third wicket.

FOOTBALL IN BRAZIL.

THE CORINTHIANS' TOUR.

The Corinthian Football Club have been touring in Brazil, and some interesting comments on the game in South America have been furnished by a correspondent of the "Sportsman," He writes :—

There can be no doubt that the standard of Brazilian football has substantially improved since the last visit of the Corinthians in 1910, and, with the advantages of being in full practice and playing always on their own fast and narrow grounds, both Rio and Sao Paulo can place in the field a team capable of testing the resources of any visiting team fresh from a long journey.

The first necessity is to widen the grounds to the full extent of 80 yards. If this were done, and the present rate of improvement maintained for another three years, there ought to be several clubs in each of the two important centres playing football of something like University class.

As to the enthusiasm and energy of those responsible for the government of the game in Brazil there can be no sort of doubt. But Brazil *is* to be congratulated on a still more important point—the spirit in which the game is played. The Corinthians had no pleasanter experience than observing this. Apart from the exception afforded by some of the players who represented Mackenzie College, the conduct of the home teams was as exemplary on a field as off it. So long as the authorities continue to work on the same lines, and with the same industry, courage, and determination, there can be no doubt that a brilliant future is in store for Brazilian football.

As to the performance of the Corinthians, it must be remembered that the very short invitation—only fourteen days intervening between definite confirmation and the departure of the team—rendered it impossible to secure anything like a representative side. With the exception of Snell, who was wanted at full back, there was no forward accustomed to play in the centre or in either outside position, and the absence of Bache, Brisley, and others, who could have strengthened the side on receipt of longer notice, was constantly felt.

Then with only fourteen players on the side, accidents arising mainly from the hardness of the grounds, rendered it impossible after the second match even to place in the field a side entirely free from injuries of some sort. It must be admitted that the younger players, as a whole, provided a disappointment, never being able to accommodate themselves to the strange conditions. Their failure, however, served to throw into strong contrast the splendid play throughout the tour of the older players, of whom the two oldest, Morgan-Owen and Day, were always the most conspicuous.

Playing in every match, except the first, Day was always the life and soul of the forward line, and it is difficult to say whether Morgan-Owen was more valuable in attack or defence. If the latter has now played his last game of high-class football his long and honourable career could not have had a more fitting conclusion than the last match at Sao Paulo, when it seemed that no injury could be severe enough to discount his wonderful skill.

Next to these two the greatest mainstay of the side was without doubt the hon. secretary, Ivan Snell, who played in every match. The untiring energy with which he discharged the duties of tour-manager would have afforded excuse for shortcomings on the field of play but he never showed the least trace of fatigue, and, as regards skill, went through the six matches in a manner well worthy of his great reputation.

The Corinthians won their matches with Paulista and Mackenzie College by 2 goals to 1 and 8 goals to 2 respectively and the game with Palmeiras was drawn with the score at 1—1.

MUNICIPAL GOLF AT HOME

The question of the construction of a municipal seaside golf course at Scarborough has been occupying the attention of the members of the local council for some considerable time Now, however, the matter has been revived in concrete form, says the *Sheffield Telegraph*, and at a meeting of the Corporate Property Committee of the Council a scheme was adopted. The majority in favour was, however, so very small that doubts are expressed as to whether the full Council will approve of the committee's recommendation.

The proposal put forward by the sub-committee and adopted by the full committee is to purchase from the Earl of Londesborough the cliff top and undercliff. This will give the Corporation control of the cliffs for nearly two miles south of Scarborough, and embracing the two picturesque resorts of Carnelian Bay and Cayton Bay.

The idea of the Corporation is that the formation of a golf course will give an impetus to the building of houses or bungalows in the vicinity, and it is hoped to secure a return of a considerable portion of the initial outlay by the sale of this surplus land for building sites.

The estimated cost of the whole scheme is £25,000, of which more than half, it is expected, will be absorbed in the purchase of the land. It is also estimated that by means of the returns from the sale of land, etc., the course in its inital stages will only cost the ratepayers a ½d. rate.

The "Sportsman" states on the authority of Colonel W. Hall Walker that there is no truth in the report published that the St. Leger winner Night Hawk would not run again and would be retired to the stud.

At Croydon last evening L. J. Haskin (Otter S.C.) won the 100 yards Southern Counties' Swimming Championship beating H. E. Annison (Croydon S. C.) by inches in the record time of 59 sec, were. The previous best figures for the distance 60 sec. were put up by J. H. Derbyshire the championship holder who however did not compete.

COST OF GOLF IN ENGLAND.

250,000 PLAYERS SPEND £6,000,000 A YEAR.

£2,500,000 ON CADDIES!

There are, at a modest computation, in England alone one thousand good golf courses, to say nothing of a number of private courses and unknown commons where the game is also played. The figures which follow are very conservative, and if an actual census could be taken it is almost certain that they would be nearly doubled.

If each of these thousand clubs is given a membership of two hundred and fifty, that gives the number of players as a quarter of a million. Probably each member pays a yearly subscription of £1. At some of these clubs a large sum of money is taken each year in green fees. On an average each of these thousand clubs takes £50 a year in this way.

THE COST OF BALLS.

Many of these quarter of a million players play only at week-ends, and do not, perhaps, use more than one ball each week-end. There are, however, others who play many times during the week, so that if it is said that each club member uses fifty balls a year, there will be used in all 12,500,000 balls in one year. Most balls cost half a crown, but putting their price at two shillings each, one million and a quarter pounds are thus spent in golf balls each year.

A few players go through a season with the some clubs, but the great majority either buy new ones, or have their old ones repaired. To those must be added new players who have to buy whole sets of new clubs.

Ten shillings a year is not by any means an outside figure to put down as the cost of clubs per player. This makes out that one hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds are spent on clubs each year.

To all those things must be added four shillings a week for caddies, for, say, fifty weeks of the year, for each player. This makes out that each player pays in caddy charges ten pounds a year. Those who play golf will realise that this is a very moderate sum. Two and a half million pounds are thus paid each year for caddies.

The following table shows at once the money spent in one year by golfers who are members of clubs :—

Number of players	250,000
Club subscriptions	£1,250,000
Green fees	£50,000
Golf balls	£1,250,000
Clubs	£125,000
Caddies	£2,500,000
Total spent by players	£5,175,000

In other words, a moderate estimate would place each golfer's expense at a trifle over £20 a year. This expense, it must be understood, is his actual expenditure on the game alone.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

MEN'S FASHIONS AT HOMES.

BROWN CLOTHES TO BE WORN.

The colour scheme of men's clothes for the autumn and winter, said the editor of "Men's Wear" to a Press representative, will be brown. Ties are going to be brown, bowlers brown, shirts brownish, and overcoats brown. A brown tie with a rich golden brown stripe almost indistinguishable from the back-ground will be the men's neck-gear par excellence.

A rag-time tie, stamped with eccentric design, may enter into competition for some time, but it is on the downward grade. The newest thing is a painted Irish poplin. It is put on sale now in a variety of designs, and will last for years. A black tie with tiny white spots or scratches will be the alternative if the colour scheme of your complexion does not lend itself to brown.

COLLARS WITH BOLD WINGS.

The square wing collar, with bold wings, is the right thing to set off the tie. For looking on at sports or aeroplane racing the old-fashioned polo collar in soft, unstarched condition, should be worn.

For shirts, browns, greys, and blues will hold the field, preferably striped, with the stripes not to close together; but woe betide the easy-going diner-out who thinks that the go-as-you-please outdoor attire applies to banquets or dinners.

"The soft shirt front is quite dead for any set function", declared the editor of "Men's Wear," emphatically. "Stiff-fronted shirts will be the universal rule in all well-dressed circles for evening dress this winter."

In men's socks the newest thing that may be sent home is a half-dozen artificial silk half-hose. The wife may be assured that they are "inexpensive" and almost as luxurious as the real thing, and if they happen to be of accordion pattern her husband will be wearing the most popular article.

STRIPELESS SOCKS.

So far as the everyday wearer is concerned, it is satisfactory to know that stripes are going back and that clocks are out. All this sounds like Mr. Chamberlain at Greenock. There is a little more feeling in checks.

Brown, grey, and blue will dominate the overcoat world this winter. The editor of "Men's Wear" does not see much chance of the wasp-waist overcoat leading the fashion. A big feature is more likely to be the thick fleecy cloth, of no weight to carry, in the form of substantial overcoats. Very few double-breasted coats will be seen.

In spite of all opposition, the bowler will keep its place, with brim not quite so wide and a trifle more turned up.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," "and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-Street, London. Established over 35 years

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

A special sitting of the Insolvency Court was held yesterday, the Commissioner Mr. Justice Macleod presiding :—

WARRANTS GRANTED.

Mr. Jardine appeared for Rambux Shankardas and applied for a warrant of arrest and Committal to the Civil Court of Shamji Damji, Velji Megji and Hirji Nensi, under the following circumstances :—

Damji Hirji and his three absent partners, who carried on business as cotton merchants in Bombay, were adjudicated insolvents on 30th September last. On the official Assignee going to the godown of the insolvents it was found to be empty. It was alleged that just prior to their adjudication there were about 4,903 bales of cotton in their godown. Damji Hirji, who was examined by the Official Assignee denied all knowledge of the whereabouts of his absent partners. An examination of the books of the firm showed that just before their adjudication they had in their possession nearly 5,000 bales of cotton.

Counsel prayed for warrants under section 34 of the Presidency Insolvency Act.

His lordship observed that it would not be right to issue warrant for the arrest of persons on whom no notice had been issued, and who were ignorant of the steps taken against him.

Counsel then said that he had made out a prima-facie case showing that the three partners of Damji were successfully hiding. That was no reason why they should be immune from arrest. If a warrant was issued it was likely that they would come forward and surrender.

His lordship granted warrants of arrest as prayed for.

GOCULDAS KHIMJI.

Mr. A. B. Kapadia appeared for the above-named insolvent and applied for an extention of interim order for three months.

The court granted the application.

MAHOMED SALEMAHOMED.

Mr. Motiwalla appeared for the insolvent and applied for an interim order for six months.

The court granted an interim order for two months.

POLICE COURTS.

BREACH OF TRUST.

Inspector Power charged a Mahomedan named Jaimi Kassam before Mr. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate with criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 202, belonging to a woman named Sebastiana, who was formerly an ayah of the accused.

It appeared that the accused was serving the complainant and when she left his service he paid her Rs. 125 as wages. Afterwards, she saved more money and wanted to deposit the same in the Savings Bank. She took the accused with her to assist her. The accused took the money and went inside the Post Office, but did not return. The woman, thereupon searched for him but could not trace him. Information was given to the police, who arrested the accused on Tuesday.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and the Magistrate sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 210. Out of the fine, Rs. 202 was ordered to be paid to the complainant.

SAILING WITHOUT LIGHTS.

In the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Schnuder, Inspector of Lights, Bombay Harbour, charged Bala Dhakoo with sailing without lights off Sassoon Dock at 8 p. m. on Tuesday night. The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 10.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 15th October, 1913.

1003. Parade.—Detail of Company for duties :—

I. "D" Company will parade at the Telegraph Head-Quarters on Mondays at 7 a.m. and Fridays at 6 p.m.

II. "E" (Cyclists) Company will parade to-day Thursday the 16th instant, at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 9-5 p.m.

1004. The Class of Instruction in First Aid will commence at Head-Quarters on Monday the 20th instant.

1005. Volunteer's Competition. It is notified for information that the Viceroy's Competition 1st Stage will take place at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 19th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

1006. Bugle Practice.—There will be a Bugle Practice on Tuesday the 21st instant at the Bo Ed Society's School, Byculla at 6 p.m.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

A Boxing Tournament will be held on the Cooperage on Saturday 25th October, commencing at 9-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 16th October, 1913.

245. Enrolments.—The undermentioned having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as follows :—

No 1648 J McGeath ape to "B" Sub gunner-Section No 1 Company.

No 15-9 Gunner E A Rees to "B" Sub-Section No 1 Company.

No 1650 Gunner W J Booth to "B" Sub-Section No 1 Company.

No 1651 Gunner A Aitken to "B" Sub-Section No 1 Company.

No 1652 Gunner R C Osborne to "B" Sub-Section No 1 Company.

243. First Aid Lecture.—The Seventh Lecture in first aid will be delivered by Major Gordon Tucker at B V A Head Quarters at 9-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 18th instant.

243. Gun Drill—Nos 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Colaba North at 5-30 p.m. on Saturday the 18th instant, for 7-5 inch Gun Drill.

Dress :—Khaki with Cape.

There will be a general meeting of No 1 Company immediately after this parade at Colaba North

(Sd). A. D CURTIS, Lieut. R.G.A.,
Offg., Adjutant, B. V. A.

The "Nieuwe Courant" learns that M. de Vareen van Swinderen, ex-Minister for Foreign affairs, will shortly be appointed Minister for the Netherlands in London.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

The eighth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. was held last evening at the registered office of the company in Home Street, Fort, presided over by Mr. W. H. Ogston, chairman of the Board of Directors.

The reading of the following directors' report opened the proceedings :—

Your directors beg to submit their report and audited accounts for the year ended 30th June 19..

The nett profits for the year under review amount to Rs. 5,20,676-1-1 which is to be added the sum of Rs. 4,[illegible] brought forward from last year, making a total of Rs. 5,24,807-8-9. From this has to be deducted the sum of Rs. 1,33,875-0-0 paid as *ad-interim* dividend for the first six months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on ordinary shares and 6 per cent. per annum on preference shares, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,90,932-8-9. Out of this sum your directors have set aside Rs. 1,80,725-10-9 for depreciation on steamers, launches, lighters, boats, buildings, plant, &c. and there remains a balance of Rs. 2,01,206-14-0 which your directors recommend disposing of as follows :—

A final dividend of Rs. 7-8-0 per preference Share (less, income tax) for the second six months, Rs. 43,875 ; a final dividend of Rs. 7-8-0 per ordinary share (free of income tax) for the 2nd half year, making a total of 5 per cent. for the year Rs. 1,35,000 ; provident fund account, Rs. 7,916-0-6 ; Preliminary expenses, Rs. 9,000 ; balance to be carried forward, Rs. 5,415-13-6 ; Total Rs. 2,01,206-14-0.

During the past season owing to the opposition company having commenced to run a second steamer against your company's vessels, it was decided to still further reduce fares on the Konkan Coast. This reduction, which was decided on, after mature deliberation, has of course affected this company's profits for the year under review.

A considerable increase in the cost of coal has also materially contributed towards the reduced profits.

The earnings on the cargo lines have on the whole well maintained. Great difficulty has however been experienced during the busy season with regard to the regular despatch of the steamers owing to the inadequate accommodation at the Bombay Docks. As this is entirely a question of the trade of the port having outstripped its facilities, the only hope for amelioration of the present conditions lies in the opening of the new Alexandra Dock. It is hoped that the position may be somewhat alleviated during the coming season, if, as your directors understand will be the case, a portion of the new dock is to be ready for berthing of steamers and for dealing with their cargo.

Your directors have decided to close the Port of Broach as a port of call for your company's vessels in connection with the Bhavnagar Line as, owing to the powers exercised by the Railway Company, it appeared improbable that further development of traffic was likely to take place.

Your directors contracted during the year for another cargo steamer of 1,650 tons dead-weight capacity. The vessel has been named the "Irawadi" and should arrive here in a few weeks.

Your s. s. "Bahaduri" was re-boilered, and thoroughly overhauled and repaired prior to the busy season, with most satisfactory results.

The usual services were maintained throughout the year.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

The following are extracts from the Chairman's address:—

The general earnings are less than for the previous year by over Rs. 90,000. I have no doubt you have been prepared for this in view of the remarks of my predecessor at the last general meeting, when he emphasized the necessity for drastic measures to meet the opposition on the Konkan Coast, even at the cost of reduced profits, in order to keep the trade in our hands. I may here say that we have been able, during the past year, to revise our rates on goods traffic with the Kathiawar States which will make them more commensurate with the enhanced costs of working.

Turning to the heading "Wages, Stores, Coal, Workshop, Repairs, and Docking, Charges" you will have observed an increase of about Rs. 52,000. When I tell you that the increase in our coal bill alone amounts to Rs. 1,14,000 over last year I think you will be satisfied that our costs in other directions have been kept well in hand.

The closing of the Port of Broach which is mentioned in your directors' report is one which also calls for a few words from me. When it was first decided that Broach should be made a port of call for the Bhavnagar Line steamers, high hopes were entertained of a large trade being developed, and it was anticipated that after a season or two it would be possible to dissociate the port from the Bhavnagar Line and inaugurate a special service. The results to begin with were encouraging, but unfortunately for us the Railway Company was able to adopt methods which effectively blocked expansion of our trade, and it became quite clear that any further development for the present, so far as your Company was concerned, had been put an end to.

DOCK ACCOMMODATION.

A subject on which I would like to say a few words and which has been referred to in the report is that of the accommodation at the docks. You must be aware that during the busy season there were frequent and bitter complaints about the irregularity of the sailings of our steamers from Princes Dock, that is to say, of those steamers which carry cargo as well as passengers, for I would ask you to note particularly that our steamers which sail from Mody Bunder and which run on the Konkan Coast and carry passengers only kept their timings with regularity. I admit that the irregularity which was complained of did exist, and it was a matter of gravest anxiety to your directors and agents. I can assure you that it is a matter of grave concern to us when passengers are kept waiting at the Docks and have to come and go away again because steamers are kept waiting at and are not able to sail to their scheduled times We as Agents get blamed, which is no doubt quite natural under the circumstances and have a good many hard things said about us which are hardly deserved. However, to come to the point, it has been impossible to preserve regularity in sailing on all occasions for the simple reason that at times we could not get accommodation for our vessels to discharge their inward cargoes and load their outward cargoes in time to fulfil their sailing programmes. You will, I am sure, understand that it is quite impossible to despatch any vessel outward before she has been cleared of her inward cargo, nor, in the interests of the Company, can a cargo vessel be despatched without cargo at all. I trust the position may be somewhat improved next busy season when a few berths in the new Dock will be in commission, but I fear it will not be until the following year that the full benefit of the whole of its accommodation will be felt. I can assure you that we shall continue to do the best we can in the interests of passengers to maintain our programme as closely as circumstances will allow.

It is with great regret I have to refer to an accident which happened last season, owing to a sudden squall, to one of the Company's boats employed at Jaffrabad for transporting passengers and which resulted in the loss of four lives. No blame could be imputed to any one for the occurrence.

As regards the insurance of your fleet, this has been effected on practically the same terms as the previous year, which may, I think, be considered satisfactory in view of the tendency of premia of Marine Insurance to advance. There were no claims made on Underwriters during the year.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS.

In dealing with the profits for the past year, we have only set aside Rs. 1,80,000 against depreciation, part of which we have appropriated to write off the amount outstanding against the s. s. "Italie." In my opinion our prospects are bright, and we are in possession of a well-established trade capable of gradual expansion ; and further, our relations with the various Railways and Shipping Companies with whom our business brings us in contact, are on a most satisfactory basis. For the present, we have tried to hold the balance fairly and not to reduce the dividend beyond what we think prudent until we see what the future may bring forth in view of the measures taken to meet the competition.

For the coming season the prospects are good though I must remind you that our coal bill will be higher than last year during half of which we were on a cheap contract.

The report was adopted.

The appointments of the following gentlemen on the Board of Directors were confirmed by the meeting.

Mr. Mahomed Yusuf, Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Mr. H. P. Hebblethwaite (in place of Sir Henry Proctor).

Sir Shapoorji Barjorji Bharucha, who retired by rotation was re-elected a director.

Messrs Chandabhoy and Jascobhoy were appointed auditors for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 2,000.

A vote of thanks to the chair brought the meeting to a close.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY COTTON.

The second memorandum of the cotton crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States, for the season of 1913-14, reads as follows : Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1911-12 the area under cotton in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 32·3 per cent. of the total area under the crop in whole India. (Estimates up to 1st October)

LATE CROP.

Information incomplete. Sowing still unfinished in south. Total reported area 962 thousand acres in British Districts of Gujarat and Karnatak and 3,200 thousand acres in Native States. In Sind 280 and 11 thousand acres respectively. Total 4,453 thousand acres; about 8 and 40 per cent. respectively over corresponding area of previous year and decennial average at same date.

Favourable early rains induced larger sowings in British Districts and Native States of North Gujarat, Kathiawar and Cutch showing the largest increase. Here early crops sown normally in second fortnight of June. Continuous rain in July and August however retarded sowings of late crop everywhere and in south washed away seedlings of crop already sown. Sowings delayed a fortnight to a month and resowings where necessary still continue in places. Break since second week in September beneficial and crop at present doing well everywhere. In the Karnatak rain in August and September very deficient and sowings which were retarded everywhere commenced only at end of September a month to 6 weeks later than usual. Area likely to be considerably restricted. Crop just germinating. In Sind low inundation and deficiency of water supply have restricted area in Nawabshah and Hyderabad. Crop sown normally in May and June. Some damage by locusts from Nawabshah; elsewhere condition of crop generally fair.

EARLY CROP.

Latest reports from Deccan show 1,826 thousand acres in British Districts and 16,000 acres in Natives States, 24 and 16 per cent. respectively over corresponding area previous year and average cultivation extended under favourable early rains. In North rains fairly satisfactory and crop thriving in Khandesh. Elsewhere owing to prolonged break in August and September crop stunted in growth and in places withering or completely withered.

BURMA COTTON.

Summary of the second forecast of the cotton crop in Burma for the year 1913-14.—[On an average of the five years ending 1911-12, the area under cotton in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 0.9 per cent. of the total area under cotton in British India.] In this second forecast of the cotton crop the Amherst District, where tree cotton has been introduced, is included, for the first time. The area under cotton in the twelve chief cotton-producing districts is now estimated at 251,247 acres. This is 47,148 acres more than the area estimated for eleven districts in the second forecast of 1912-13. It is estimated that there are 1,500 acres under cotton in districts which do not furnish forecasts. Increases are generally due to this year's favourable early rains and to last year's satisfactory harvest. The standing crop is in fair condition.

In the churchyard at Caerwent (Mon.) have been excavated a part of an elaborate drainage system and a paved courtyard of Roman origin. Children playing in the schoolyard accidentally discovered the entrance to a passage leading to a vaulted chamber 6ft. below the level of the yard and undoubtedly of Roman workmanship.

Captain Yamagi and Commander Sakurai, of the Japanese Navy, who fought under Togo, and the former of whom is now head of the aerial department, inspected Boy Scouts at Bedhampton, Hants. They said that General Nogi had intended to introduce the Scout movement into Japan at the time of his death.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT "DONGOLA."

The hired transport "Dongola," with Captain E. Spicer, R.N.R., arrived in harbour on Tuesday night from Southampton, which port she left on the 24th ultimo and called at Port Said and Suez en route. She brought 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers and drafts, consisting of 63 officers, 31 ladies, and 12 children, 14 warrant officers, 14 women, and 26 children, 1050 non-commissioned officers and men, 93 women and 110 children. During the voyage one child died on the 6th instant. The following are the names of the officers :—

Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Enderby, Major Turner, Major Moulton Barrett, Captain Auld, Captain Hart, Lieut. and Mrs. Foster, Lieut. Gothing, Lieut. Sidney, Lieut. Rushbrooke, Lieut. Brownlow, Lieut. Molimann, Lieut. Hyder, Lieut. Mahon, Lieut. Williams, Lieut. Barkaworth, Lieut. Ligard and Lieut. Cramsie, Lieut. and Quarter-Master and Mrs. Allan, 2nd Battalion Northumberland Fusilier ; Major Delaforce, and Lieut. Lutzens, R.F.A.; Lieut. Mrs. and Vassar Smith and child, K.S.L.I.; Major and Mrs. Tibbets, Captain and Mrs. Turnbull, and Captain and Mrs. Power, R. A. M. C.; Rev. Smith, R. C. Chaplain ; Rev. Henry, C. of E. Chaplain; Lieut. Wills, R. A. M. C.; Col. Hunter, Lieut. Todd and Lieut. and Mrs. Sykes, R. A. M. C., Lieut. and Mrs. Ruthesan and child, and Lieut. and Mrs. Robertson, A. Schools ; Captain Beatby, and Captain and Mrs. Williams, and Lieut. Golding, A.V.D.; Major Marchant, 13th Hussars; Mrs. Napier, R.G.A.; Mrs. Harris, and Mrs. Quinton, R. F. A.; Mrs. Rhoden, Notts and Derby ; Mrs. Sawyen and child, 21st Berks; Mrs. Bois, 2nd Lancers; Captain and Mrs. Nutting, 7th Lancers; Lieut. Stevenson, A. V. C.; Major Currie, R. G. A.; Lieut. Col. and Mrs Ogg, I. O. D. ; Captain O'Breen, A.C.D.; Mr. Hudson and 2 children, staff, Nursing Sisters Orchard Beresford and Jackson 2 A. M. N. S. I., Lieut. and Mrs. White, A. V. D., Lieute. Birkinshaw Field and Watson R. F. A., Lieut. and Mrs. Townsend R. F. A., Lieut Powell, K. Birks, Capt. Bowers, B. L. I.; Lieut. Dawson D. L. I., Lieut. Bratherton R. H. A., Mrs. Whitehead N. Lancs, Lieut. Ried R.A.M.C.; Mrs. Manley Lieut. Wrought, Notts and Derby. Lieut. Shilstone S. Lanc. Lieut. Rogers, and Mrs. R. F. A.; Lieut Hag, L. I. C.; Capt. Hawes, R. E, Lieut Mantew, R. A., Capt. Coullah, R. I. M, Lieut O. Neill R. A. Lieut. Compton, F. A. Lieut. Smith F. A., Lieut Bamoridge F. A, Capt Lanic F. A. Mrs. Powell Rifle Brde.

LADIES' CORNER.

A PORTMANTEAU DRESS.

The topic of women's dress is still one of the most warmly discussed questions of the time in the United States. Hardly a day passes without the Press chronicling some new extravagance in attire or narrating an attack upon some unhappy woman whose garb offended the "Puritanical" tastes of the American crowd. The latest fashion sensation is told of in the "New York Herald," and is no less than an adjustable dress, which has been invented in Chicago. This marvellous robe may be made of any kind of material. Pleats are so arranged that the dress can be enlarged or decreased to fit any figure, as well as changed to meet the varying demands of current style for many years. Adjustability to suit the whims of Dame Fashion is supposed to be a pleasurable revelation for the husband in his capacity as master of the exchequer. Quite as interesting to him is the announcement that the hooks are in front, and there are only two of them. The neck of the dress may be made high or low ; ergo, the "creation" is walking dress, afternoon garb, or evening costume.

TO LAST A LIFETIME.

In short one dress with careful wearing will last a lifetime, and be just as fashionable and as good a fit at the end of fifty years as when it was brought. American tailors, suggests, correspondent a should be spurred on by this rival discovery to greater efforts. Before many years are out it may be prophesied, some sartorial expert will devise a waistcoat which can be transformed in a moment into a frockcoat, a dress coat, or a pair of trousers. This, however, is not all the fashion news that one day can supply the American Press. For on the same date that this revolutionary attire was published to the world is recorded a crusade on the part of Pittsburg clergymen against the latest styles of feminine apparel. From the pulpit they made vehement criticisms, declaring that women who wear the slashed skirt lose their self-respect. Then again, also on the same day, is recounted the fact that two girl students at the Ohio Wesleyan University were forced to leave their class-rooms, by the dean, go to their rooms, and sew up their slashed skirts. They were ordered never to appear again in class in such garb.

FAIRIES ON THE FILM.

NEED FOR REAL CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT.

Entertainments for children—particularly such as can be provided in the theatres—are sadly lacking to-day. All the plays are for grown-ups, and no one seems willing to write another "Peter Pan." Children are driven back upon the picture palace—practically the only place of entertainment where they can go.

Enter any picture palace at Home, and you will find any number of children. They are all intensely interested in the things they see. But what do they see? For the most part the pictures have been chosen for the purpose of interesting and amusing the grown-ups, children seeing dashing before their eyes the eruditics of Wild West life exhibited in "stories" arranged around the most absurd adventures in the world.

Love, hate, jealousy, crime, all served up in the most unpalatable way—so far as children are concerned. Add to these the suggestive pictures, mostly of Parisian origin, the lurid, so-called domestic dramas and comedies, and there is not much else left.

These, after all, are not the things for children—though the precocious ones seem to enjoy them well enough. There seems, therefore, an opportunity for the opening of a picture palace which will devote itself entirely to the needs of children.

Its purpose will have to be mainly educative, but education by the film ought surely to be made far more attractive and interesting than the lessons in dreary class rooms. Entertainment, pure and simple, could also be provided—but the main idea would be the arousing of the children's interest—the teaching of a hundred and one invaluable little lessons.

In the children's cinema the sordid and the ugly would have no place; only those things that are good, beautiful and instructive would greet their eyes.

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Policies issued ... 6,825 for	£2,458,161
New Premiums (1912)	£112,064
Annual Income	£1,481,521
Assets	£10,589,255
Total Payments under Policies	£29,233,881

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A Lecture delivered
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White Rose 150 deg	5	12	2 do.
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Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5	0	2 do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.....	4	14	2 do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg ...	4	14	2 do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	4	5	0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125° (in tins)	4	5	0 do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4	5	0 do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in bulk)	3	11	0 per 8 Imp gallns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
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THE
Bombay Gazette
Thursday, 16th October, 1913.

THE CAWNPORE INCIDENT.

It may be that the Viceroy's act of clemency at Cawnpore will not meet with universal approval, but at all events it will have the effect of allaying the feeling of dissatisfaction prevailing in that city, and of unrest caused by the incident of August last among the Mahomedan community generally—and that is its only justification. After the agitation of interested persons and political wire-pullers, it seemed to be necessary that the attitude of the local authorities should be upheld, but the District Moslem League displayed remarkable tact and prudence when they decided to send in a respectful representation to the Viceroy which rendered it easy for His Excellency to intervene. That representation was an expression of confidence in Lord Hardinge's sense of justice and of regret that unconstitutional methods were resorted to, a model of good sense and diplomacy which must have commended itself to the head of the Government. "We greatly regret that recently the peace of our town has been disturbed by the events of the 3rd of August in connection with the Machhli Bazar mosque, and we strongly condemn the action of those who took part in the unlawful act of throwing brickbats or otherwise behaved in a lawless manner." Then again: "We beg to assure Your Excellency that we have the fullest confidence in your justice and sympathy, and in this spirit we are content to leave the decision of the questions arising out of the present situation." There is much wisdom in the Cawnpore District Moslem League. Unfortunately that wisdom only manifested itself late in the day, and, as the Viceroy told its members in his reply to their address, if they had been anxious to find a solution of the mosque question before August 3, the sad and deplorable incident would not have occurred and widows and orphans would not have had cause to mourn for their husbands and fathers.

Leaving the decision in the hands of the Viceroy proved wise policy, and his solution is so wonderfully simple that the wonder is how any dispute ever arose at all. The obstruction which the local authorities removed is not to be rebuilt, but the worshippers at the mosque will not be deprived of the accommodation which was theirs before the alteration was made. An arcade of at least eight feet in height is to be built, upon which the Dalan may be placed in the same relative position as before, though on a higher level, thereby securing space for the pavement before without interfering with the relative position of the buildings pertaining to a mosque. It is a matter for regret that the Cawnpore Municipal Board before taking action, did not consult with the Bombay Improvement Trust which, in the long course of its operations, has had to deal with numerous mosque and temple problems but—in a good mind be it spoken—has never failed to solve them without the least trace of friction. From that Trust they would most probably have received suggestions for surmounting the difficulty precisely similar to that offered by the Viceroy, which, by the way, having undertaken to abide by his decision, they are bound loyally to accept and act upon it. It must be noted, however, in view of any further difference of opinion, it is stipulated that the arcade and Dalan shall be built by the Mutiwallis, that they shall also construct the pavement below, but that these constructions shall be in accordance with plans approved by the Municipal Board Neither party can object to these stipulations and though no proviso is made as to which shall pay the cost, we take it that the Municipal Board will be liable as the alteration is necessary in the interests of the general public.

His Excellency's intervention did not end with the decision as to the alteration of the mosque. He admonished those who had taken part in, or instigated the riots, and said: "The maintenance of constituted authority is the duty of Government, and I say, as the head of the Government of India, that under all circumstances it will be maintained. Under ordinary circumstances," the Viceroy continued, "it would have been the duty of the Government to prosecute and obtain the punishment of the prisoners. But they have already suffered severely, and, as I have said before, I have come to Cawnpore to give peace. I also wish to show mercy to those who instigated the riot and who are thus responsible for the harm that has occurred and are the least deserving of consideration, but as a solution of the difficulty connected with the mosques has been found, I am anxious that the incidents which aroused so much feeling and excitement should be now buried in oblivion." And so a hundred and six under-trial prisoners without discrimination are liberated and the charges against them withdrawn. It is here that the action of His Excellency will be criticised and under ordinary circumstances we should have asked questions as to the consistency of words and actions. As an act of clemency it is surely without parallel. and we trust that it will not be misread as one of weakness. If it bring permanent peace and contentment not only in Cawnpore but among the whole of the Mahomedan community in India, it will not have been in vain.

MR. ABRAHAMS' VISIT.

The explanation of Mr. Lionel Abrahams' projected visit to India makes it an important event in the history of this country. It marks the final development of an important policy, which has rapidly grown into being since Lord Morley retired from the Secretaryship of State, and its informal announcement in this manner implies, we hope, that it is to be adopted in future whenever occasion arises. The new policy is remarkable, because it is so direct and so abrupt a departure from the attitude which so able a Secretary of State as Lord Morley rigidly held. Lord Morley's regime was that of "government by wire," and facetious journalists used to describe the Viceroy as "an automaton at a cable-end" or in other unflattering language. Much as Lord Morley's unquestioned abilities are admired in India, this policy was one, which was generally deprecated, and perhaps it is only fair to Lord Morley to consider that had he ever visited this country he probably would not have adopted it. There can, at any rate, be no doubt that it is because Lord Crewe has been to India that it has been reversed, and the new method, which to-day we welcome, may properly be regarded as one of the benefits conferred on this country by the coming of their Imperial Majesties. Lord Crewe came out as a member of His Majesty's suite and so impressed was he by the light which was thrown in his mind on Indian problems, that he had been Home only a little while before he sent out Mr. Montagu. The Secretary was shortly succeeded by the Under-Secretary, and now very soon we are to see an Assistant Under-Secretary, a civilian who has been at the Indian Office since 1893. The India Office has discovered that in regard to railways certain questions are best settled "by experience" gained partly at Home and partly in India," and we shall not be surprised if, in relation to other departments of the administration and development of the country, it finds that the same theory is true. Mr. Abrahams is to discuss the railways with the Government of India and if he can instil into that body a little more enterprise in regard to finding of the necessary money for their development he will at the end of his five weeks' visit leave a grateful country behind him. We cannot too heartily commend this new policy of settling difficult points between Simla and Whitehall by personal conferences. In these days of rapid travelling, the time which is occupied is quite small in relation to the value of the results which may be obtained. Brief investigation on the spot and an interchange of views by conversation will do more for the mutual understanding of a difficult question than correspondence extending over years, and the judicious exercise of the new procedure will help immeasurably to remove that bane of the Government of India, the aloofness of the Government at Home.

NASTIN TREATMENT OF LEPROSY.

The Nastin treatment of leprosy is one which remains in progress for several years, and thus it is that so long a time must elapse before a definite conclusion can be reached upon it by the medical profession. In Assam, however, where some of the most important experimental work has been conducted the progress, which has been made so far, has been very satisfactory. The medical officer at the Sylhet Asylum, where a number of patients is under observation, reports that the improvement which is to be found in their condition is not temporary only. Progress has been steadily made in seven or eight cases over a period of from two to three years, and in a larger number of others during from one year to two years. This result has been observed both in the cases of patients treated in the asylum and patients who live in their own homes and attend the asylum for treatment only, so that the improvement has not been due to any advantages of life in the asylum over the ordinary life of the district. In fact the medical officer considers that the circumstances of the asylum where "asylum diseases," whatever they may be, are liable to be taken are if anything less healthy than those of the active outdoor life of the people of the country. Another promising sign is the readiness with which the people accept the treatment and the anxiety which they show that the course should be uninterrupted once it has been begun. In viewing the prospects of this method of treatment, there is thus reason for encouragement. Taking its history from the beginning the evidence in its favour has outweighed the little that has been collected against it, and there seems reasonable ground for hope that one day the name Nastin will stand for the tremendous reduction of a hideous ailment which in all ages has been one of the peculiar eyesores of the East.

BOMBAY'S FREE DISPENSARIES.

The splendid system of dispensaries, which has been established throughout India and which is constantly being extended, is one of the many eloquent testimonies to the benefits of Western rule. As with all other new ventures in the East, the difficulty is to make them sufficiently known to Indians and sufficiently to obtain the people's confidence. This is a slow task, and although dispensaries have long been established in this city, we have no doubt that there are thousands of Indians who are totally unaware that at any hour of the day or night free medical assistance is available to them, if they care to apply for it. An excellent suggestion has now been made by the Municipal Commissioner, which will do something to remedy this. It principally aims at providing a means by which the locality of these dispensaries may be readily recognised, but, if adopted, it is bound at the same time to have useful effect as an advertisement. It is proposed at each dispensary to erect a distinctive lamp, which will burn all night, and will have the words, "Municipal Free Medical Help," painted upon it. The suggestion is so practical that we have no doubt it will be immediately adopted. As we pointed out the other day the prejudices of the people against Western doctors and Western medicine is steadily being overcome, and thus with a wider scope before them the greater the publicity the Municipal dispensaries can now obtain the greater good will they do.

THE DISASTERS.

It is one of the strange and almost inexplicable workings of fate, which has often been noted, that a calamity in many instances is followed by another or series of calamities. This has just happened, and the world has no sooner read of the heart-rending experiences of the ill-fated passengers of the "Volturno" than the news comes of an appalling mine explosion at Home. This second disaster occurred at the University Colliery, a few miles from Cardiff, and is one of the largest mines in the South Wales district. At the time of writing nearly 500 men were missing and as the fire was still raging there is little hope for the entombed men. A disaster of the magnitude of this one is well-nigh too terrible to realise, but something of the loss to little homes and the grief it brings in its path is indicated with painful force by such instances as that of a woman who has been robbed of her husband, three brothers, and four sons. As the result of mine explosions which have occurred during the past few years much time and experiment have been devoted to reducing the risk of mining disasters and to perfect rescue systems and apparatuses. But notwithstanding all the efforts of science these calamities happen, and the earth requires its price for the demands made on it by industry. It is a heavy toll, and the sympathies of all will go out to the bereaved mothers and children. As for the "Volturno," which was set on fire in mid-Atlantic, it is now feared that the number of deaths is 170.

There is no change in position at Muscat, the rebels not having made any move against the town.

The tenth opium sale in Calcutta will be held on Tuesday next, when 575 chests will be put up for sale.

Lord Islington will be the guest at first of Mr. W. M. Hailey, Chief Commissioner, when the Public Services Commission meets at Delhi.

The Raja of Vizianagaram has arrived in Bombay with a suit of twenty followers, and is staying in a Bungalow on the Dongersey Road.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

TEMPERANCE REFORM.

In the memorial submitted to Government by the Temperance Association of Poona, it is suggested that there should be a division of the Excise Department into two distinct sections, one being empowered to grant licenses, and the other to collect the fees and taxes due thereon. The proposal is made on the ground that the combination of the two functions in the same authority must act as an incentive to it to swell the revenue from excise, regardless of the demands of temperance, or the health of the people. It is suggested that its main object is to bring anyhow the largest amount possible into the coffers of the state. Such a policy must imply the approval or connivance of the government, and it leads to the inevitable conclusion that the government and the Abkari department are in an unholy alliance. It may be presumed that government will not enquire so closely into the causes which bring to them a large revenue, as they will when the result is quite the reverse, and it is the popular idea that Government, although it might not have actively aided and abetted the department, must be adjudged in this matter as *particeps criminis*. This supposition is diametrically opposed, at all events, to the policy enunciated in later years by the Supreme Government. Its cardinal principle is the maximum of revenue from the minimum of consumption. The Abkari policy has now been laid down with due concern for the public morals and the public health, and the curbs and checks put upon the over-zeal of the department are getting more effective. One notable example may be given here to show that the authorities are moving in the right direction. The auction system, under which the liquor shop was knocked down to the highest bidder, opened the door to malpractices, detrimental to the health of the consumer, and demoralizing in its effect to the licensee and the department alike. This practice has been supplanted by the fixed fee system, which is a decided improvement on the old order. It is admitted by temperance reformers themselves that the Abkari policy of Government is tending steadily towards liberalism. The constitution of Advisory Committees is a timely concession to popular opinion. Although the majority of the members consists of officials, it is owned that the proposals of popular representatives on these boards are often favourably listened to. So long as temperance reformers will withhold from taking intemperate measures for their cause, and so long as they will go on pressing for improvement in a sober and reasonable spirit, the authorities are likely to give them a fair hearing. They have done away with patrolling, in which there was always the danger of enthusiastic volunteers acting with more zeal than discretion. It did little good to the man who went to a shop for his glass of liquor, and when the methods of peaceful persuasion could hardly be distinguished from coercion, the object of their attentions resented it as an unwarranted interference with his liberty. Again, the publican was naturally not disposed to regard the patrols with sympathy, and there was often the likelihood of their conflicting with the police. It was recognized at last by the temperance party that there were other means, more effective or less vexatious than patrolling for promoting the cause of temperance.

PROPOSED SEPARATION OF FUNCTIONS.

I do not at all feel so sanguine as the Temperance Association as to the blessings anticipated from the separation of the licensing from the tax collecting department. Where is the guarantee that the authority empowered to grant licenses will not be as eager as the department, in which the two functions are now combined, to swell the public revenue? What ground is there for the supposition that the two departments will act always, not in concert, but in conflict? And would their antagonism, supposing it were possible, tend to the efficiency of the excise administration, not to speak of the blessings which are fondly expected by the Association from its recommendation? I rather think that the two functions are so closely allied, making together an organic whole, that their union is essential for their cohesion and co-ordination, which the proposed dismemberment of the department will certainly destroy. The certainty of this apprehension is further assured, if the licensing authority were transferred as has been proposed by the Association to the Advisory Committees. It will virtually mean a doubtful experiment in local self-goverment in the matter of excise. Each advisory board having its own views and sentiments with regard to temperance, there will be no uniformity of principle in the exercise of this power, and where the popular element on these boards is strong enough to have its own way, it might be tempted to tyrannize over a community, which might fairly demand reasonable facilities, hedged round, of course, by proper safe-guards, for the purchase of liquor. The temperance advocates might say there will be no likelihood of such a result, because of the official majority. This majority is contemplated with apparent equanimity at present. But if the licensing power were vested in the committees, the popular party will find in it an excuse for their grievance that their wishes were overruled by their official colleagues.

SENSE AND SOBRIETY.

I am in perfect sympathy with temperance reformers in their earnest desire that a population, in which a majority were abstainers by habit, tradition and religion, should be kept, as far as may be, from the temptations to drink. There are also millions of natives, who are not debarred by social or religious considerations, from drink, and they must be protected against the tyranny of zealots at the other extreme. If they are provided with reasonable, but not excessive, facilities for drink, the Government will only be doing what other civilized States have been doing elsewhere for their own people. The drinking population is, indirectly, a valuable asset of the State. Only it must be provided that they get pure stuff for their money, and that the excise fees and duties are not so high as to preclude the possibility of obtaining wholesome drink at a fair price.

MEDICAL AID FOR INDIAN WOMEN.

The announcement of a Women's Medical Service for India, to which the Government of India have promised a grant of £10,000 a year, has provoked much discussion in Indian circles. The scheme is not of the magnitude of the proposal made in England some months back, recommending the formation of a female counter-part of the Indian Medical Service. The authors of the scheme having observed that Lord Crewe had manifested no enthusiasm for it, but had rather enumerated a number of good reasons against it, the matter was quietly dropped. As a substantial contribution is to be made from the public funds to the present scheme and as the subsidy is likely to increase with the growth and development of the service it is strongly felt by Indians that qualified Indian women doctors should be allowed an equal opportunity with their English sisters for posts in this service. Merit should be the supreme test, and if this principle were made applicable to all impartially, a very fair member of Indian women can be employed. The Government should have a voice in the framing of the regulations determining the terms and conditions of the service, and this regulations should be so framed as not to be prejudicial to Indian interests. All things being equal, we feel there are special reasons in favour of the employment of qualified Indian women. They can be had much cheaper; they will be more in touch and more at home with their own country women; they will understand them better and win their confidence more readily. They will thus be in a better position to diagnose the ailments of their patients. A fair admixture of the European element with the indigenous agency is, indeed, most desirable, and all we want is that the service shall not be unfairly exclusive. Native Princes and nobles have been the largest contributors to the countess of Dufferin's fund, and as the new service will be worked under the management of the Council charged with the administration of the fund, the plea for a fair admission of Indian claims, gains so much in strength.

EUROPEAN DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

It will be remembered that, when the European Defence Association was revived last year, I had observed that the designation was not a happy one. It might have been justifiable in the circumstances of its birth during the Ilbert Bill agitation, but it scarcely harmonized with these pacific times, and with the present ideal of society. I now see that Mr. Dudley B. Myer, President of the Association, has proposed the elimination of the word "defence." It suggests an idea of antagonism and retaliation, which does not agree with the avowed object of the Association, which is to seek the welfare of the Anglo-Indian community without coming into direct conflict with the interests of the native races of India. The proposal of Mr. Myers for more appropriate designation will, I hope, be accepted by the Association.

DION.

CEYLON FLOODS SUBSIDE.

PAYING CALLS BY BOAT IN COLOMBO.

The floods in Colombo had sunk on Oct. 10, some 1ft. 4 ins. below their highest recorded point. There was every reason to fear that the total death-roll would exceed three figures. So far as was known 45 persons had certainly perished—twenty-five in the collapse of the cooly liner at Yatiyantota, ten in Ratnapura, and ten within a radius of a few miles of the city. Two bodies were washed ashore on Oct. 9, near the mouth of the Kelani; Mr. L. Pedro Silva, a clerk, employed in a plumbago store at the Model Farm, was drowned in the afternoon, while bathing in flood water not far from the store; and yet another fatality occurred at Welikado. This brought the Colombo and district total death-roll to ten. Colombo was still completely cut off from up-country by rail, but, the railway authorities were hopeful of getting a train through from Maradana to Nugegoda and on up the K. V. line early in the evening. The rice which it was to take was sorely needed by the villagers.

Last night, wrote a correspondent on Oct. 10, a portion of the Cinnamon Gardens might have been Venice. The occupants of some well-known chummeries in this neighbourhood visited each other in boats. The fairy, diffused moonlight on the water and the reflections from the street lamps made the scene a most picturesque one. The parties acted as their own gondoliers. The water was so high in some places that by standing up in their boats they were easily able to turn the street lamps out and light them again.

FLOOD CHEATS THE GALLOWS.

A man named Ranhamy, who was tried for a murder committed at Kurunegala at the recent Sessions of the Supreme Court at Kandy and was found guilty and sentenced to death has had his sentence commuted. The man was to have been executed at Bogambra Jail on Oct. 10, but the hangman was unable to come up from Colombo owing to the floods. Attempts were made to get through by railway and by motor without success, and the execution could not, therefore, take place. A wire was later received from His Excellency commuting the sentence to imprisonment for life, and the prisoner will be transported to the Andamans.

SERIOUS LANDSLIDE.

A message dated Oct. 13 says:—A serious landslide occurred up-country yesterday, as a result of the heavy rains. The hill-side partly collapsed, burying from 75 to 100 acres. Six houses were destroyed, and fifteen people killed. More slips are feared.

Chief Petty Officer Cundell, of the wireless station, Scarborough, who left the Navy in mail week after twenty-three years service, is one of seven brothers who have all served in the Army or the Navy, and whose aggregate service amounts to eighty-nine years.

THE PERILS OF THE OCEAN.

SCENES ON BURNING VESSEL.

THRILLING ACCOUNT BY CAPTAIN.

RESCUE OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Captain Inch, of the "Volturno, in a wireless message gave the following account of the disaster.—

"At 6-50 on the morning of October 9, in Latitude 49.12 North, Longtitude 34.51 less West, a fire was reported in hold No. 1 by the Chief Officer At 6-55 p.m. the flames were burning through No. 1 hatch, setting fire t the forecastle and all the deck fittings. I slowed the ship down and kept her before the wind to enable us to put the steam extinguisher into operation and also three lengths of firehose from the deck. The flames were gaining rapidly. They reached the height of the foremast light and imprisoned the watch below, who was burned to death. A series of explosions now occurred, wrecking the saloon and hospital amidships, and damaging the compass and steering-gear. I gave orders to get help by wireless, as soon as the flames burnt hatches.

BOATS SMASHED.

It being seemingly impossible to save the ship I had the boats provisioned and swung out. The ship was rolling heavily. No. 13 and No. 5 boats were smashed, but No. 2 was lowered into the water with cabin passengers and stewards, in charge of the Chief Officer, Mr. Miller. This boat capsized, the occupants being thrown into the water. She afterwards righted herself, and several of the crew re-entered, her Chief Officer among them.

Boat 6 was lowered and got safely away filled with steerage passengers in charge of the fourth officer, Mr. Langsell. No. 7 boat was being lowered when she was caught under the stern and completely wrecked. In the meantime, the Chief Engineer, two seamen and myself fought the fire and apparently subdued the flames.

PASSENGERS SERVED WITH LIFE-BELTS.

I ordered no more boats to be sent off as I heard the "Carmania" was coming up. Life-belts were served out to the passengers. They were now more calm. At nine in the morning a bunker was discovered ablaze. It being impossible to extinguish the fire there on account of the gases, the water-tight doors were closed, and water was poured down on the fire, which, however, was gaining.

The "Carmania" arrived at eleven, and lowered a boat which could not reach my ship owing to the high seas. I asked the "Carmania" to search for No. 2 boat. The Seydits arrived and lowered boats which could not reach us. The "Carmania" returned at three in the afternoon; she tried to reach us with life-rafts. All drifted past the bow too far away to secure. By dusk several steamers arrived. The "Kroonland's" boats made four attempts to get alongside, but they were always swept off. At half-past nine the saloon and chart-house were in flames, and the deck and bridge and all before the funnel were blazing fiercely. The pumps and dynamo stopped owing to lack of steam.

PROGRESS OF THE FIRE.

The Marconi operators were working with the accumulators till 11 o'clock when the machine on the bridge blew up. Several boats were lying off, which induced some passengers to jump. They were rescued. At midnight, the weather was overcast and equally, and operations were suspended owing to the darkness. The fire, meanwhile, had worked through the women's steerage to the after-end of the ship, but we kept the knowledge of this from the passengers who were quiet for the rest of the night.

The Chief Engineer, the Marconi operators, the seamen and myself spent the night making small rafts. The last fire broke out before daylight. At 5-15 in the morning, the first boat arrived alongside. The weather and the sea had moderated, which enabled us to embark passengers quickly.

The passengers behaved in a most orderly manner. There was no panic. The women broke down and cried when help was alongside. All were off the ship at 8 o'clock in the morning. I searched the ship myself, and found no one on board, so I decided to abandon her as No. 3 hatch was well alight. So with the remainder of the crew I embarked on the "Kroonland." Nothing has been heard of the two missing boats."—Reuter.

FIRE CAUSED BY A CARELESS SMOKER.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The "Campania" states in a wireless message that she steamed round the "Volturno" on Sunday afternoon. The latter's hull was sound. She was making a knot an hour and was liable to float indefinitely. The "Campania" made a careful search for the missing boats but without avail. Another liner also made a fruitless search.

The "Volturno's" cook has arrived in the "La Touraine" at Havre. He says the fire was caused by a careless smoker throwing a lighted cigarette down the hold.

TERRIFIED SURVIVORS.

HAVRE, Oct. 14.

Many survivors conveyed by the "La Touraine" were too terrified to come on deck, though they were told they had reached land.

The emigrants behaved excellently. Many lives were lost owing to passengers jumping overboard at night in the hope that they would reach the liners.—Reuter.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting

ROYAL WEDDING.

GLITTERING DISPLAY OF PRESENTS.

PROMOTION FOR PRINCE ARTHUR.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The display of wedding presents to Prince Arthur of Connaught and his bride is a most glittering scene. They include presents from every Royal personage in England, and Britishers of all classes and from the Dominions.—Reuter.

MILITARY PROMOTION.

Prince Arthur of Connaught has been promoted to be a major.

KNIGHT OF THE THISTLE.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Prince Arthur of Connaught has been created a Knight of the Thistle.—Reuter.

[The Prince's regiment is the Scots Greys, but it is expected that he will shortly be transferred to one of the Household regiments].

FRENCH ARMY BLUNDERS.

SEVERAL GENERALS COMPELLED TO RETIRE.

PARIS, Oct. 14.

Owing to conspicuous blunders in the recent manœuvres, two commanders of Army Corps and several generals have been compelled to retire.—Reuter.

NEXT CABINET MEETING.

MOST IMPORTANT OF RECENT YEARS.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The forthcoming meeting of the Cabinet is regarded as the most important of recent years.

Elaborate precautions have been taken against attacks by Suffragettes.

Ministers are expected to deal with the Irish problem, the land campaign question, and the question of the Lord Chief Justiceship.—Reuter.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA CO.

REASONS FOR INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The increase in the Hamburg-Amerika Co.'s capital is officially explained by the necessity for a great increase of freight tonnage in view of the prosperous development of the goods transport, the company's entrance into the Far Eastern postal and passenger service, and other promising extensions.—Reuter.

NEW AUSTRALIAN GOVERNOR.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Galway, Governor of the Gambia, has been appointed Governor of South Australia.—Reuter.

DUBLIN LABOUR.

EMPLOYERS' REPLY TO SIR G. ASKWITH.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Dublin employers, in reply to Sir George Askwith's report, refuse to recognise the men's Union until it is properly re-organised, in view of the non-observance of agreements by the men.—Reuter.

THE LATE HERR DIESEL.

LIABILITIES HALF-A-MILLION MARKS.

MUNICH, Oct. 15.

At a meeting of creditors of the late Herr Rudolf Diesel it was stated that his liabilities amounted to half-a-million marks, and that he had no assets save the furniture in his residence.

The chairman said the inventor's financial collapse was due to speculations in land and houses:—Reuter.

HANDSOME GIFT TO NEW YORK MUSEUM.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.

A storekeeper named Benjamin Altman, has bequeathed to the Metropolitan Museum his art collection valued at three millions sterling.—Reuter.

RECORD AERIAL FLIGHT.

MUELHAUSEN, Oct. 15.

The airman, Stoeffler, has completed a 24 hours' flight, covering 2,220 kilometres, which is a record.—Reuter.

ARREST OF MISS SYLVIA PANKHURST.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was arrested to-day, as she was entering a Suffragist meeting at Poplar.—Reuter.

Mr. Frederick Franke, who was possibly the last survivor of the German Legion which was raised to assist the British in the Crimean War, has just died at Colchester in his eighty-first year. He served under Miss Florence Nightingale in the British Hospital at Scutari.

TURKISH DEFEAT.

GREEK VICTORY NEAR XANTHI.

FEARS OF A FURTHER RAID.

VIENNA, Oct. 15.

The *Subslavische Korrespondenz* published a telegram from Salonika stating that a sanguinary fight took place between Greek and Turkish troops near Xanthi in which the Greeks drove back the Turks and occupied Kojumkeul.—Reuter.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 15.

The Government, fearing a sudden Greek raid, has decided to close the Dardanelles except for two hours daily. It is believed that the expulsion of Greeksubjects from Constantinople is contemplated in the event of further provocation by the Greek Government and the Press.—Reuter.

STAFF EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 15.

The Staff exercise to be held in Lahore from 4th to 7th November is with a view to discussing how far the principles of field regulations can be applied to India and to show the vital importance of co-operation in Staff work. The Commander-in-Chief, the Chief of Staff, and a host of Generals and Staff officers from commands and divisions will attend, and the proceedings should be highly instructive.

THE CREDIT BANK.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS BY LIQUIDATOR.

Mr. B. D. Sethna, the provisional liquidator of the Credit Bank of India, Ltd., is now engaged in settling the affairs of the Bank, and it is hoped that the affairs of the Bank will soon be brought into working order.

Mr. B. D. Sethna made an affidavit before Mr. Justice Davar in which he stated as follows:—

After I was appointed provisional liquidator of the Company, I employed such of the staff of the Bank as I considered necessary to assist me in realising the assets and attending to its business. But I find that the affairs of the Bank are in confusion, and the appointment of an independent firm of auditors would be useful in discovering the affairs and transactions of the Bank.

THE MANAGER'S SPECULATIONS.

Mr. Jaffer Joosab, the late Manager of the Bank, appears to have speculated very largely in shares and Government paper in the name of the Bank. His explanation is that he has done this on behalf of some syndicates who are constituents of the Bank. Some of the partners in the syndicate appear to be Mr. Jaffer Joosab's own brothers, Mr. Mahomedbhai Nensi Khairaj and Mr. Rustam K. B. Cama; and it has been alleged that they are not in a position to pay the losses which have accrued.

A question ill, therefore, arise whether the Bank is liable to pay the losses. Several brokers have written to say that they acted for the Bank and that the Bank is liable for the transactions entered into by them. There is no book in the Bank which records these transactions. Mr. Jaffer has stated that no such book was kept by the Bank, but that there was a book in which the contract papers were filed.

The only way a complete statement could be prepared of all the transactions would be by going through the numerous contracts and also making enquiries of brokers and others.

I wish, in these circumstances, to employ a firm of auditors forthwith so that these transactions may be investigated and a statement prepared which would, at a glance, show the true position of all the various affairs of the Bank.

In conclusion, Mr. Sethna stated, that it had been alleged that, on the day he was appointed provisional liquidator, and before he went over to take charge of the business premises of the Bank, the said premises were opened and some books and papers were removed from the premises. Mr. Jaffer and the accountant of the Bank were questioned about this on the same day, but they denied the charge.

DEALINGS IN SHARES.

The capital of the company stated to have been subscribed is 100,000 shares of Rs. 50 each, that is Rs. 50 lakhs in all, and only Rs. 10 per share has been called in up to now. It appears that the dealings in these shares were not *bona fide* and a very large number of shares are held by Mr. Jaffer Joosab's brothers and his friends and relations. He appears to have lent large sums of money in the said shares to some of them. It is very doubtful whether anything can be recovered from the said persons on account of the said shares. I am desirous of instructing an independent firm of auditors, so that they may check the statement I am having prepared, which would show the present position of the Bank and what dividend the creditors may expect to be paid. At present, there is considerable anxiety among the creditors and this may be allayed to some extent if at present a rough idea can be given to them as to what they are likely to receive. I pray that this court will be pleased to give me leave to employ Messrs. Ferguson and Co., Chartered Accountants, to work under me for the purposes aforesaid.

COURT'S ORDER.

The Court ordered that the provisional liquidator should direct the accountants he is authorised by the order to employ to make a report before the date fixed for the hearing of the petition showing (a) what, if any books, papers, and vouchers are necessary; (b) what, approximately, are the debts and liabilities of the Bank, (c) what are the assets and securities available to meet the Banks' liabilities, and (d) generally to give all such information regarding the dealings of the Bank as may help the liquidator in the conduct of this liquidation.

The next sale of uncertified opium at Calcutta takes place on the 21st instant. The effect of again raising the annual sales to 13,200 chests in 1914 should then be seen as regards prices.

The American Tariff conferes have agreed to put on the free list works of art, dressed and undressed furs, and also leathers, with the exception of a 10 per cent. duty, on enamelled upholstery leather.

CARDIFF MINE CALAMITY.

FEARED LOSS OF 485 LIVES.

TERRIBLE CONDITION OF INJURED.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The rescue parties in the mine disaster worked most heroically all evening. It was announced at midnight that they were mastering the flames. At one o'clock this morning, twenty men were found alive behind the fallen roof.—Reuter.

LARGE NUMBER ENTOMBED.

CARDIFF, Oct. 14.

The explosion appears to be developing. It is an awful calamity.

An official statement says that 931 men descended the mine. The explosion was on the west side of the pit and was followed by an outbreak of fire. The 420 men entombed on the west side have been cut off by fire; those on the east side have been brought up, including ten bodies. Some of the injured are in a terrible condition.

The Government Inspector of Mines says it is impossible to save anyone till the fire has been extinguished.

The position to-night is that 446 men have been rescued and 485 are still missing. The fire is still raging and there is little hope that any are alive.

The King has telegraphed: "The Queen and I are appalled at the terrible disaster. I deeply sympathise with the families in the loss of their dear ones."—Reuter.

HOPE PRACTICALLY GONE.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The rescuers have only succeeded in penetrating fifty yards in the workings, while most of the entombed men are two miles further in. Hope has been practically abandoned.

One woman has lost her husband, three brothers and four sons.—Reuter.

LATER.

The Cardiff explosion caused a terrific vibration and startled the neighbourhood, which well knew it was the signal of a disaster.

A man standing on the surface twenty yards from the shaft had his head blown off.

The first rescue party was headed by Mr. Shaw, the general manager of the mine. The rescued men were taken to an adjoining building. They presented a pitiable appearance, many suffering from burns and shock. The most serious cases were conveyed to the hospital at Cardiff.

Throughout the day scenes of agonising suspense were witnessed.

Rescue teams came from far and wide and included men who have already won the King's medal for bravery. The majority of the rescued men were found huddled together in a spot where there was fair ventilation. The rescuers worked most heroically, fighting their way through the "debris" and after-damp.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 15.

Interviewed at Poona this morning, Mr. Gokhale stated that telegraphic communication had passed between him and Mr. Gandhi since his arrival in India, which indicated the possibility of important developments in connection with the Indian situation in South Africa. He would make a public statement on the subject on the 24th instant, when it was proposed to reconstitute the old South African Committee, and the work of raising funds in aid of the struggle would be taken vigorously in hand. This work had to be delayed a little owing to the recent bank failures having produced a general uneasy feeling in Bombay, which it was thought desirable should have time to subside.

Mr. Gokhale is at present engaged in holding a fortnight's extraordinary sessions of his Society, which will close on Oct 22.

RAID ON COCAINE DEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 15.

The Howrah Police have raided a cocaine den at Gholadanga and arrested a Peshawari named Abdul Gunny and a Bengali named Aundy, who had in their possession two phials of cocaine and one hundred packets of the drug. Abdul, who is reported to have made a sensational statement, has been liberated on bail, but the second accused has been remanded to custody. The house which was raided had only been occupied for three days.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy M. Chinoy presiding.

With a view to assist the public in identifying the location of the various Municipal dispensaries established in different parts of the city it was desirable, the Municipal Commissioner informed the Committee, to light them with distinctive lights burning all night with the words: "Municipal Free Medical Help" painted on them. The dispensaries were also registration offices where a Municipal servant was always present to attend to any calls and to send for the Regis rar or Sub-Registrar in case of necessity at any hour of the night. He asked for the Committee's sanction to put up twelve lights at a cost of Rs. 50 each.

The necessary sanction was granted.

The Committee resolved to forward to the Corporation the Health Officer's report for the other quarter of the current year.

The Russian Council of War has agreed to the proposal of the headquarters staff for the adoption of motor-cars in the military service, Reuter states. A Bill on the subject will be introduced in the Imperial Duma.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

MR. ABRAHAMS' VISIT EXPLAINED.

QUESTIONS TO BE DISCUSSED ON THE SPOT.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Mr. Lionel Abrahams will leave on November 27, on deputation to India, where he will probably spend five weeks.

In correspondence between the India Office and the Government of India on railway matters, questions constantly arise the settlement of which must be largely governed by experience gained partly here and partly in India, especially the questions of the provision of capital and the relations of the Government with the companies.

Lord Crewe and the Viceroy have concluded the advantages might be expected from oral and informal discussion between persons possessing such varying experience in the earlier stages than from the formal submission of the Government of India's view to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Abrahams' visit has been arranged for this purpose.

The procedure is new, but the subjects to be discussed are such as arise for consideration in the ordinary course of business.—Reuter.

THE HON. MR. BAILLIE.

TOUR PROGRAMME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 15.

The Hon. Mr. D. C. Baillie, acting Lieutenant-Governor, left Cawnpore on Tuesday for Rampur, His Honour leaves Rampur on Thursday for Naini Tal and will shortly go on a personal tour of inspection in the districts affected by the failure of the later rains. Mr. Baillie will leave Naini Tal on the 21st and, after a shoot at Nagla, proceed to Bareilly, Agra, Jhansi, and Lucknow.

On November 2, His Honour, the acting Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces will visit Cawnpore for the memorial services. He will leave for Partabgarh where the arrangements include the opening of the Baillie dispensary and the laying of the foundation stone of the Hedi Memorial Hall. On November 12, Mr. Baillie will leave for Awa to attend the marriage of the young Raja of Awa. His Honour will return to Lucknow on the 13th, and on the 15th will return charge of the provinces to Sir James Meston, who will arrive that day by the mail train from Bombay.

POONA BRIBERY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 15.

A case has been filed before Mr. B. V. Mudliar, Special Honorary Cantonment Magistrate, in which two residents of Kirkee bazar named Rooji Ramji Patel and Guffoor Bux Alibux, charge Mr. Hormusji Nanabhoy, merchant, assistant superintendent, Kirkee Cantonment, with receiving bribes. The case is an offshoot of a charge of defamation brought by the accused in the present case against the complainants, Ramji Rooji Patel and Guffoor Bux Alibux. The court after listening to Mr. Chitni's objections to the examination of Major B. Stewart, Cantonment Magistrate of Kirkee as a defence witness, decided to examine him as a court witness, as he was about to proceed on leave.

RAILWAY BREACHES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KURDA ROAD, Oct. 15.

The Traffic Superintendent, Kurda, wires:—Details of the breaches on East Coast section of B. N. Railway are as follows:—Between Ichhapuram and Sompeta the line is completely breached for two-thirds of a mile from mile 392-9 to 393-1, and a 12-foot masonary bridge at mile 398-23 is also washed away. Minor breaches have also occurred, but have since been repaired. At mile 397-18, between Sompeta and Baruva, a minor breach occurred but has since been repaired. Between Baruva and Handara Road, at mile 408-2 a 20-foot concrete arch bridge was washed away. Between Palsa and Nanpada minor breaches have occurred in five places, but are expected to be repaired by this evening. The Transhipment of mails and passengers between miles 392-9 and 408-2 will not be possible for about five or six days yet.

MADRAS DEFAMATION SUIT.

ISSUES FRAMED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, Oct. 15.

The suit brought by Mr. C. H. Rogers, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, to recover the sum of Rs. 15,000 as damages from the *Madras Times* in connection with an article published in the columns of that paper dated April 13 last, came on for a settlement of issues yesterday before Justice Wallis. The following issues were framed by His lordship:—(1) Whether the words complained of were fair comment, (2) whether the allegations of the fact were true in substance and in fact, (3) what damages, if any, is the plaintiff entitled to.

ANOTHER BANK FAILURE.

LAHORE, Oct. 15.

The Doaba Bank, Limited, with the head office at Amritsar and branches at Lahore and elsewhere, has stopped payment from to-day.

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders will be held on November 7, to consider the situation.

The British M.P.'s touring Australia visited Ballarat, and they were presented with small nuggets as mementoes.

According to intelligence from Kharbin, 600 private houses and many commercial establishments have been destroyed by fire at Ninguta (Manchuria). The total damage is very heavy.

LADY DOCTORS.

MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR DELHI.

SCHOLARSHIPS OFFERED BY LADY HARDINGE.

SIMLA, Oct. 15.

A communique states:—Her Excellency Lady Hardinge has decided to award at once 18 scholarships of Rs. 30 a month each, to lady students who may be expected to pass the intermediate standard in 1915, and will then enter the Medical College, which it is Her Excellency's intention to open at Delhi. Local Governments will be asked to award the scholarships allotted for the different Provinces.

A PRINCESS IN THE REVOLUTION.

ROYAL LADY'S EXTRAVAGANT TASTES.

The Comte de Provence, one of the sons of Louis XV., at fifteen years of age in 1771 married the equally youthful grand-daughter of Charles Emanuel III., King of Sardinia and eldest daughter of the Duc of Savoie, who afterwards succeeded as Victor-Amedee III. The author of a book just published "Josephine de Savoie Comptesse de Provence (1753-1810)" by Vicompte de Reiset traces the life of the young Princess from the time of signing the contract of marriage, the marriage by proxy, and her entry to Versailles, through the Revolution and the Emigration until her death as the consort of Louis XVIII, who sincerely mourned her. Josephine's younger sister, Marie Therese—mostly through her influence—was married to her husband's younger brother, the Comte d'Artois, and so the two sisters became sisters-in-law of the Dauphin and Marie Antoinette. After the ascension of Louis XVI, the family ties were drawn even closer by the marriage of the King's sister, Madame Clotilde, to Charles Emmanuel Prince de Piedmont and brother of the Comtesses of Provence and d'Artois.

In remarkably-detailed pages the reader traces the life at Versailles and at Montreuil, the Countess's country place, for, like her sister-in-law, Josephine was very fond of country life; and the theories of Rousseau had taken root in high places as well as among the masses.

18TH CENTURY SHEEP.

"But if she liked the simplicity of the fields," says the author, "or thought she did, she really only appreciated nature like all the women of her time, that is to say, modified by art. She only liked shepherd's crooks garlanded with ribbons, and her sheep had to be decorated with roses," just as at the Trianon Marie Antoinette's butter was made in silver vessels on marble slabs. Montreuil, like the Trianon, was full of quaint little temples and other fanciful structures.

But the Revolution was already grumbling in the distance; and the author, without exactly setting out to do so shows in vivid colours some of the causes for that upheaval in the awful extravagance of the ruling classes. On her arrival in France the lingerie ordered by the dame d'honneur for the Princess, amounted to the sum of 295,000 livres; the bill of the marchand de modes came to 120,000 livres, and that of the stuff merchant to 146,500 livres. The list of articles of lingerie, which is preserved in the National archives, included twelve coiffures for day wear in various kinds of lace, six coiffures for night, twenty-four dozen chemises, forty-three pairs of detached sleeves of various kinds, twelve corsets, twenty-four skirts in bazin, and other things to correspond. In two months fifty-two pairs of slippers were supplied by Delpech, the shoemaker in the Rue Saint-Sauveur, all trimmed with gold and silver embroidery. Finally, in three months her perfumer's bill came to 6,623 livres.

A COMTE'S HOUSEHOLD.

The household of the Comte de Provence comprised eight almoners, a confessor and a chaplain, a gentleman of honour, a first maitre d'hotel, a maitre d'hotel in ordinary, a master of the horse, two masters of the wardrobe, a chamberlain, and twelve gentlemen of the chamber, a marechal des logis, a captain of Swiss and a captain of the guards. Then there were a grand falconer, a huntsman, a captain of the chase, a captain of the domestic greyhounds, and a chief of the household birds. All these posts were held by people high in the nobility, and besides them there was a list of forty of lower rank who formed "Monsieur's" counsel of finance and judicial affairs. Such was the "train" in which a King's younger son lived. The vastness of the estates held by these favoured ones was of like measure.

Yet in spite of such splendour, quaint little touches of a more intimate life are given such as the request of Ambassador Viry when writing to Josephine's parents that they should advise her to give more care to her hair and her teeth (!), or the charming picture of the three families in their privacy.

THE PRINCESS'S SOUP.

It was, the author writes, more often at Madame's that the King, the Queen, the Comte d'Artois and his wife came with Monsieur for supper. The freest and frankest gaiety reigned at these little meetings from which etiquette was banished. They set their tables themselves. Monsieur, who was quite a gourmet and loved good cheer, was famous for his culinary skill, and Madame was skilful in the making of a certain soup made with little birds which she caught herself by means of nets in the Park of Montreuil. She was very proud of her skill, and all the royal family did honour to the products of her chase. These almost daily jollifications, of the most cordial and simple character, were much enjoyed, especially by the Comtesse de Provence.

But the author adds, while the Princes and Princesses were giving themselves up to these innocent pleasures, the Revolution was already growing in the shadow and sentimental romances were soon to be drowned in the savage cries of the populace. Montreuil had to be abandoned. Versailles also, and very soon the Luxembourg and France itself, and the long days of exile began. It is a fascinating story, splendidly told. The book is published by Emile Paul Freres, Paris.

LORD HARDINGE'S CLEMENCY.

VIEWS ON CAWNPORE DECISION.

ACTION CRITICISED.

SIR JAMES MESTON'S POSITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CAWNPORE, Oct. 15.

There is no foundation for the suggestion that has been made in various quarters that the decision of Lord Hardinge might involve the resignation of Sir James Meston who is away in England at present, says the Associated Press. It is understood that Sir James Meston, prior to his departure for England, was sounded by the Government of India on the subject, and he made it clear that, as there was no complete reversal of his policy, he would have no objection to a compromise such as the one now made. Had his policy been completely reversed, and the demolished portion of the mosque rebuilt, as it stood before July 1, there cannot be any doubt that Sir James Meston would not return to India.

FEELING AT CAWNPORE.

The visit of H.E. the Viceroy and the release of the prisoners, and the orders regarding the putting up of an arcade as an extension of the Machhli Bazar mosque over the ground occupied by the demolished portion of the mosque, are events which have naturally given universal satisfaction.

The Mahomedan leaders point out that those among the community, who are not thoroughly satisfied with the compromise, do not take into account the events of August 3 and the difficult situation created by these events, including the pronouncements of Sir James Meston.

The prominent members of the European commercial community regard the settlement as eminently satisfactory inasmuch as the views of the local Improvement Trust have been upheld and the foot-path maintained. The local authorities had no objection to any overhead structure such as the one that has now been allowed. As regards the withdrawal of the cases their views seem to be that Government has been very generous in its dealing with the accused persons.

The local Hindus, while they are glad that the matter which had created no end of sensation has been disposed of in a manner which has proved satisfactory to the Mahomedans, contrast the attitude of Government in the Ajodhia case, and express the hope that those suffering imprisonment on account of their participation in the Ajodhia riots will also be released.

His Excellency and party left Cawnpore at 3 p. m. yesterday.

THE CALCUTTA PRESS.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 15.

The morning papers publish comments on Lord Hardinge's action regarding the Cawnpore mosque question.

In the course of a long leader the *Statesman* says: "He would be a bold man who would venture to predict the result of the action of Lord Hardinge on the future of British administration in India. There is every desire on the part of the European officials and the non-official community in this country to respect the religious beliefs and traditions of the Mahomedans. The disappointment of the Moslem population of Eastern Bengal, when the pledges given them by British officials that the partition would never be annulled, evoked profound sympathy among the Europeans in India who were acquainted with the facts. In that case Lord Hardinge threw over his officials to the detriment of the Mahomedans. In the present case he has reversed the policy of one of the most brilliant members of the Civil Service in order to allay Moslem agitation. The moral, which is likely to be deduced from these two notable events, is obvious, and the ultimate consequences of the lesson thus afforded may prove of the utmost gravity. If Lord Hardinge considered that the attitude of the Government of the United Provinces towards the Cawnpore demands was unjustifiable he might have intervened diplomatically and effected a settlement before the situation had become acute. But his action at the present juncture creates the most extraordinary situation which has marked the history of British rule in India."

The *Englishman* says: "It would perhaps not be fair to hold the Viceroy personally responsible for what might prove to be a greater blow to British prestige in India than was the disaster at Maiwand. There is good reason to believe that Lord Crewe is as accustomed to dictate to the Government of India as was Lord Morley. The Viceroy, therefore, might either have been fortified by the advice of his Council, or acting under instructions from the Secretary of State. At the same time, he has made the mistake of personally associating himself with the release of alleged rioters, and with other concessions. If, in future, it is said that Lord Hardinge was responsible for giving a tremendous impetus to Mahomedan agitation in India, he will only have himself to blame. Sir James Meston will return to his province with less prestige than the meanest of the advocates who waited upon the Viceroy on Tuesday. It would be better for him to resign, than to face the indignities to which he will now be subjected, and unfortunately loss of prestige will not be confined to one Lieutenant-Governor. News of what has been done in Cawnpore has proved in startling fashion, that the Government trembles before violence. The revocation of the partition pointed that way, and now we are absolutely sure of it. That is a fine belief to get into the heads of the people of the country where the multitudes are densely ignorant and a number of educated ones desire to set up a Government of their own. We will now have more agitations, more violence, and still less respect for law and order."

Capital thinks it difficult to say whether this concession to public agitation will have the desired effect of permanently pacifying Mahomedans. For many reasons, it has it doubts. The act was one of diplomacy rather than statesmanship, and the conse-

quences may not be exactly what Lord Hardinge expects.

The *Empire* doubts whether history will acknowledge the correctness of the reversal of the decision of one of the most level-headed and fair-minded civilian who have ever given service to this Empire.

The *Indian Daily News* observes: "The sudden visit of the Viceroy to Cawnpore over the mosque question is one of the first attempts in India to meet a critical situation byl personal treatment, and Lord Hardinge is to be congratulated on seeing into things for himself. Lord Hardinge will hear from his military and other ignorant friends that he has been "weak" and that it is a great mistake in India to show weakness. Nothing is farther from the truth. It is the weak man who refuses to learn, who talks of force and of never giving way. The strong man enquires, and if he is wrong admits it, and to admit that you are in the wrong is an elementary sign of strength. The result will be an enormous revulsion of feeling among the Mahomedans and an increase in their feeling of loyalty to the Crown, because they see that they can get redress after all. To have continued the proceedings would have led to ten years' ill-feeling at the end of which something of the sort that Lord Hardinge has done to-day would have to come, and so ten years of ill-will and disaffection on the part of the Mahomedan subjects of India has been avoided. Lord Hardinge has justified his position as a ruler of men and as an Englishman,— a species almost extinct in India. The Mahomedans, we think Lord Hardinge will find, will not be ungrateful".

INDIAN JUBILATION.

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says: "We congratulate our Mahomedan brethren on the grand result of their agitation in this connection. As for Lord Hardinge this act on his part shows not only his generous heart, but also his highest statesmanship. We might as well give out here that we had it from more than one authentic source that His Excellency had grown very uneasy and perturbed at heart over this unfortunate Cawnpore imbroglio, and that he was for making up matters at once, but the reactionary elements around him were trying their best to thwart His Excellency's noble intention. Now that it has come out triumphant we hope it will be uniformly in evidence whenever necessary, irrespective of the party or the community to be benefited thereby, and regardless of the howlings of the Anglo-Indian extremists."

The *Bengalee* observes: "We know the stuff Lord Hardinge is made of, and we already anticipated what his visit to Cawnpore meant. His Excellency must have watched with anxious solicitude the unfortunate development at Cawnpore, and has finally interposed with his own forceful personality to save the situation. It requires courage of a high order to publicly recognise and redress a grievance, and the moral equipment of the present head of the administration does not fall short of such heroic self-assertion in times of need. All's well that ends well, and this latest act of justice and conciliation will forge another link of the golden chain, which already binds Lord Hardinge to the hearts of his beloved Indian people."

ALLAHABAD SATISFIED.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 14.

The *Pioneer* says: "Government is to be congratulated on the solution that has been arrived at. One sentence of the Viceroy's reply may be quoted as showing how entirely the local Mahomedan public was responsible for the turn that events took. We trust that this lesson will be carried to the extremes of a wide circle ruffled by the recent waves of agitation."

The *Leader* says, "We should be the last to raise an objection against the concession that has been made to the feeling of our Mahomedan countrymen, but we cannot help remarking on the manner in which the last act was performed." The paper then goes on to beseech the Viceroy to give a kind thought to the Ajodhia rioters and release the prisoners who were convicted for recent cow-killing riots there. It says that religious motives cannot always stand the test of reason. This is equally true of Mahomedans as of Hindus. "It is as applicable to Ajodhia as to Cawnpore, it holds good alike in the case of the portion of the mosque and of the life of the cow."

A LUCKNOW VIEW.

LUCKNOW, Oct. 15.

The *Indian Daily Telegraph* congratulates the Viceroy on the statesmanlike view taken of the situation and says; "The fact that the release of the prisoners in unconditional, adds appreciably to the character of the Viceroy's action." It thinks the solution arrived at is honourable alike to the Government and the Mahomedans, and regrets that Sir James Meston could not himself have reached a settlement when the opportunity was offered.

LAHORE CRITICISMS.

LAHORE, Oct. 15.

The *Tribune* writes:—"His Excellency has taken altogether a generous view of the position and effected a compromise which, while satisfying the Mahomedans does not appear as having yielded to their clamour. At one time, a compromise was liable to cause a mistaken impression, but now the situation has greatly altered, some of the men who took part in rousing the feelings of the mob, having now been brought to reason, and there has been practically peace in the community. The withdrawal of the riot cases is a measure of clemency, fully deserved by those unhappy men who got mixed up in th crowd."

The *Civil and Military Gazette* observes: "The dropping of the cases at this stage is liable to be read as a sign of weakness such as caused the Government policy of late years to be described as a policy of cane and jam, and jam distributed to those who deserve to be caned. If clemency had to come, it could have come when the law had been fully vindicated. Then, again, we cannot think that the intervention of the Viceroy in a matter of this kind is altogether prudent. It may establish an unfortunate precedent. Provincial Governors ought to be left to manage the affairs of their own provinces with as little interference as possible from the Governor-General in Council or otherwise."

MADRAS COMMENT.

MADRAS, Oct. 15.

The *Madras Mail* writes: "We trust that the announcement made by the Viceroy at Cawnpore closes the painful episode which has so agitated Mahomedan circles in India. We entirely approve of the action taken so far as the dupes of agitators are concerned, and in view of the circumstances we are not disposed to question even the extension of clemency to the agitators themselves. But we hope that no one among the less responsible of the new leaders of Mahomedan opinion, whom recent events have brought into temporary prominence, will fall into the error of confusing clemency with a weak concession to the outrage. With the settlement of this matter, there should be a better chance of those wiser leaders, to whom their community and India owes as much, making themselves heard again."

MOSLEM GRATITUDE.

POONA, Oct. 15.

The following telegram has been sent by the Hon. Mr. Maulvi Raffuddin Ahmad, Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Moslem League to His Excellency the Viceroy:—"The Council of the Bombay Presidency Moslem League, offers its cordial thanks to your Excellency for the great magnanimity and wisdom shown by you in the solution of the Cawnpore mosque dispute. The Council feels convinced that your Excellency's clemency, so far from being mistaken for weakness, will always be considered as indisputable evidence of the strength and justice of British rule. Your Excellency's action has won the hearts of the Mahomedans of India and deepened and strengthened their devotion to the British Throne, for which future generations will bless your name."

THE HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

REPORT FOR THIRD QUARTER.

The Health Officer of Bombay has submitted the report on the health conditions of Bombay during the third quarter, ended 30th September, 1913. It is stated in the report that the progressive improvement in public health described in the earlier quarters of the year continued and was in marked evidence during the quarter under notice.

Among the special features of interest may be noted: a striking reduction in the general mortality (7,096) which was the lowest on record for the third quarter of any year since the appearance of plague in 1896; the unprecedentedly low mortality from Phthisis (435); the low mortality from Plague (180) which though a trifle higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1912 (161) was the lowest since 1898; the low mortality from Small-pox (32)—slightly higher than in the third quarter of 1906 (24) but lower than in that of any other year since 1907; the decreased mortality from Cholera (26) which was the lowest since 1903 with the exception of 1905 (17) and 1908 (10); Further decline, though not very considerable, in the number of births registered.

Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1912 fewer deaths were registered from almost every cause; the only exceptions were inconsiderable: Measles (+ 5), Plague (+ 19), Diseases of the Lymphatic System (+ 4) and Cancer (+ 1). The principal decreases, on the other hand, were under Respiratory Diseases (455), Cholera (436), Dysentery (280), Diarrhoea (258), Phthisis 224, Diseases of the Nervous System (170) and Fevers (169). The total mortality shows a decrease of 2,538.

The diminution in the number of births registered during the quarter is not so glaring as in the earlier quarters of the year. The second quarter of the year, compared with that of 1912, showed a decrease of over 900; but a similar comparison in respect of the period under notice reveals only 234 more births to the credit of the 3rd quarter of the preceding year. It may perhaps be expected that the number of registered births which has been recently on the increace will continue to rise during the rest of the year and the heavy decline commented on in previous reports prove to be only a passing phase induced by causes and conditions of only a temporary nature.

The number of *live* births registered during the quarter was 4,950 being 1,009 more than in the preceding quarter but 234 less than in the corresponding quarter of 1912. It shows an increase of 44 when compared with the decennial average.

The mortality registered from all causes during the quarter was 7,096; the lowest registered in the third quarter of any year since 1896. It was 2,172 less than in the preceding quarter and 2,538 less than in the corresponding quarter of 1912, and 1,149 below the average of the preceding decennium.

The figure 7,096, however, represents the gross mortality of the quarter—including as it does, 98 deaths amongst persons newly arrived into the City and not belonging to it 6: from Plague, 4 from Cholera and 88 from other causes. The number of deaths registered from plague during the quarter was 180 being 1,568 less than in the preceding quarter but 19 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1912; it was 267 less than the decennial average.

By months the mortality from Plague was 79 in July, 60 in August and 41 in September—compared with 61, 59 and 41 in the corresponding months of 1912.

The total number of rats collected in the quarter exceeds the number of the corresponding quarter of the last year (116,104) by 18,498. Out of 134,602 rats collected and sent to the Parel Laboratory, 25,230 dead rats were examined.

46 attacks and 32 deaths from Small-pox were recorded during the quarter against 73 attacks and 64 deaths in the corresponding quarter of 1912; the number of attacks registered—including 3 imported cases, 2 from Poona and 1 from Duman—was 24 in July, 16 in August, and 6 in September (including 2 cases imported from Calcutta among Mahomedan pilgrims).

Among Mahomedan pilgrims proceeding to the Haj, 78 were primarily vaccinated—44 males and 34 females, and 8,601 were revaccinated—6929 males and 1,672 females.

The number of deaths from Cholera was 26 during the quarter against 12 in the preceding quarter and 462 in the corresponding quarter of 1912. 39 Cholera cases were registered during the quarter against 507 in the same quarter of 1912; 12 in July including 2 cases imported from Cutch and Thana, 14 in August including 1 case imported from Poona and 13 in September including 1 each from the Harbour, from Mangrol, Calicut and Manmad.

ANTI-MALARIAL WORK.

Antimalarial measures were continued during the quarter:—inspection of wells tanks, cisterns, etc. and action to close or fill them in. As a result of this 150 wells were hermetically covered with or without trapdoors and pumps and 21 were filled in. 108 wells were reported to the Standing Committee for according their approval to further action being taken against the respective owners under Section 381 of the Municipal Act, to cover or fill in their wells. 240 notices under Section 381 of the Act were issued and served on the owners. 107 prosecutions were instituted against the parties for non-compliance with the requisitions of this Department made in respect of their wells, tanks, etc.

The District Registrars continued to send blood slides of Malaria patients coming under the irtreatment, and out of 85 such slides received, microscopical examination revealed the presence of parasites in 11 cases.

Antimalarial measures are rigorously pursued and it is hoped that with the amendment of Section 381 of the Municipal Act which has just been passed by the Bombay Legislative Council rapid progress will be made in the matter.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The number of deaths from all the causes registered during the quarter was 7,096, being 2,172 less than in the last quarter and 2,538 less than in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. Of the total number of deaths, 3,486 were of persons born in Bombay, 3,359 of those born out of Bombay and 251 were of those whose place of birth could not be ascertained.

To Plague 180 deaths were due, being 1,568 less than in the previous quarter but 19 more than in the same quarter of the last year. 222 Plague attacks were recorded during the quarter.

From Small-pox 32 deaths were registered, being 79 less than in the preceding quarter and 32 less than in the third quarter of 1912. 46 Small-pox attacks were recorded during the quarter.

From Fevers 711 deaths were recorded, being 82 less than in the preceding quarter and 166 less than in the third quarter of 1912. Of these 611 deaths were due to Ague and Remittent Fever being 78 less than in the last quarter and 149 less than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

The number of cases of infectious diseases notified by private Medical Practitioners was thus 714 less than in the previous quarter and 37 less than in the same quarter of 1912, The percentage of cases notified by medical men to the total number returned was 10 94 in the quarter under report against 22·4 in the preceding quarter and 8.35 in the third quarter of 1912.

From Hakims and Vaidyas 6 notifications were received and the diseases reported in 2 cases were, on investigation by the medical men of this Department, found to be correct.

TREACHER AND CO.

MOTION FOR LIQUIDATION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd. was held last evening at the registered offices of the company, Esplanade Road, Bombay, to consider a resolution requiring the winding up of the company.

The meeting was called in pursuance of a requisition made by twenty-three shareholders, all Parsis, requiring the board of directors to pass a resolution for the winding up of the company.

Mr. A.M. Tod, who in the absence of Mr. Barlow acted as chairman of the board of directors, presided.

Mr. Hirjee Kavasjee Kola then moved that this company be wound up. In doing so, he said that he had very little to say as a statement that had been given to them made the facts clear. The figures given there were not contradicted, nor had the board of directors had the courage to say that the figures were wrong or misleading. If the company were wound up now it would give the shareholders Rs. 700 per share, whereas the price ruling that day was only Rs. 500. He then spoke of the bad business of recent years, and said that the management had been saying that matters were improving every year, whereas matters had been getting worse every year, and a large portion of the susbstantial security held by the company in Port Trust Bonds had been frittered away. It had also been calculated that the property in British Hotel Lane, which the company had purchased would bring in much less than what was paid for it. He had arrived at the sum of Rs. 700 as a very fair estimate of the value of the properties. In a former estimate they had estimated it at Rs. 800, but they afterwards found that the stock value given by the directors was less than the actual value.

AGITATION FOR WINDING UP.

He then commented on a statement in a letter circulated by Mr. Tod stating that the movement for winding up the company was due to the agitation of the Parsi shareholders. He said that the number of Parsi shareholders was about 800—about half the thetotal number, the other half including Hindus, Mahomedans, and Europeans. There was a large number of the Hindu and Mahomedans who also wanted the company to be wound up, as the proxies he himself had received would show. As for the European shareholders, the major portion of them are in Europe, and they are not in a position to know the real position of the company. Those who were in the country knew the position and 85 p.c. of them were for liquidation. The others who were out of the country would be influenced more by what the directors told them. If they knew the actual circumstances he was sure they would also consent to the liquidation. If the counsels of the board of directors prevailed and the vote went against the motion the whole company would be put to loss.

Dr. Dinsha Bomanji Master seconded the motion and said that at a meeting a few years ago when a committee was formed for winding up the company, Parsis, Hindus, Mahomedans, and Europeans, were present and it could not, therefore, be said that the agitation for winding up was a purely Parsi agitation. From the statement prepared by Mr. Dalal they had found how the company had been working, and he was not sanguine as to its making headway again. If they were to wind up now they would get Rs. 700 each share. He was a man who had purchased his share when they sold at Rs. 600 premium. He understood that they had a very good offer for the building (a voice: six lakhs) (another voice: a very, very good offer). He did not want to say what the exact amount he heard was. The company had to take forty-five thousand rupees from the reserve fund in order to pay the dividend. He hoped that the directors would give consideration to the desire of such a large majority of the shareholders. The chairman said he wished to point out to them that theirs was a very good and long established business. It had temporarily gone down, but it was again showing improvement. It had been tampered by agitation. They had a very good good-will which was a valuable thing. He thought that to give that away would be a mistake. As regards the contention that the authorities who controlled affairs should always submit to the will of the majority of the people, the chairman did not think that that was always a safe procedure.

As regards the remarks against his letter, stating that it was an agitation by the Parsis, he said that he thought he was justified in making that remark as all the signatories to the requisition were Parsis.

Mr. N. S. Gazdar said that the chairman could have seen that it was not so from the papers in Mr. Kola's hands.

VALUE OF PROPERTY.

Mr. Tod continuing said that he had not seen all the signatures which Mr. Kola held, and he was not a prophet to understand them without seeing them. As regards the estimate prepared by some of the shareholders he said that he did not think the value was correct. The building was estimated to fetch 5 1-2 lakhs He thought this was a low figure. The site of the building was unique and any of the big banks might be willing to acquire the building for a higher price. It was in front of the High Court and in a very central position. Its price would increase after a few years; and so it would be better for them to wait for a while. Mr. Kola had stated that the board had taken too sanguine a view regarding the value of the stock. Nothing secondhand would bring its original price. In the estimate that had been distributed among the shareholders the value of the fixtures and furniture had been fixed at Rs. 2,35,000. The original price paid in 1863 was Rs. 2,63,000. It was not his experience that furniture would be sold at such a slight difference. As regards the property in British Hotel Lane, Mr. Tod said that he was not himself personally concerned in the matter as he was not a director at the time of its purchase, but still he wished to say that the value of a property would be according to the demand for it. The property was very valuable for a godown and the company were in need of a roomy, airy godown. It could not be said that the company purchased it at a loss considering the need for it. Regarding the Poona property also he said that they had estimated it higher than the price it would fetch, So that considering all the items according to an estimate prepared by Mr. Barlow he did not think the business if wound up would yield more than Rs. 625 per share. He then said that he was sorry that this agitation had been started during the absence of Mr. Barlow. He was indifferent personally whether the resolution was passed or not, but he really believed that the business would prosper, and he saw no reason why the company should be wound up.

Mr. Ardeshir Jamsetji Cursetji, an old shareholder of the company, asked the chairman whether he would be able to show by a statement and not by mere words, that the business of the company was getting better than in the past. He demanded a statement at least for the six months ending September as compared with the corresponding period last year.

The Chairman informed him that it was impossible to do that, as in that case the stock would have to be valued which they did only once in six months.

Dr. Sukhia said the Parsis should take it as a matter for pride if the agitation had been ascribed to them. Several businesses had been improved by an agitation of this kind. He then said that he was indifferent which side won the poll. But he asked both the parties to acquiesce in the result of the poll, and the defeated party should help the other party. If the poll decided that the liquidation should be carried out, the directors should not hamper them in it, but should render all possible help and on the other hand if the poll decided otherwise the shareholders must acquiesce in the result and try to assist in the proper working of the company.

The Chairman heartily concurred.

The motion was then put to the vote.

The Chairman then said that it would take some time before all the votes were scrutinised, and it would therefore he better to adjourn the announcement of the result to some future date.

With the consent of those present the meeting was adjourned till Friday next.

An estimate of the votes given by some of the shareholders is that the votes for winding up will be over 1,000 and those against will be about 350.

THE RULERS OF OMAN.

ROMANCE OF THE SULTAN'S ANCESTORS.

On hearing of the death of the Sultan Sayid Faysal, the mind goes back to the days of his grandfather Sultan Sayid Said, who made himself first ruler of Oman and Gwader (which is on the Baluchistan coast) and then of Zanzibar.

When Sultan Sayid Said died at Zanzibar, his son Sayid Burgash succeeded to the throne of Zanzibar; the other son, by name Sayid Turki, succeeded to the throne of Oman.

Turki did not enjoy peace for long, for his brother Abdul Majid overthrew him and drove him to the interior of Oman. Turki, having made himself master of the interior, collected a strong force and advanced to Maskat. After the fighting which ensued Turki surrendered to the British warship which was lying at Mutra and was conveyed a prisoner to Bombay. His wives and children were brought to Bombay in another ship Thus, Oman was left in peace for a time, and Turki remained a State prisoner at Mazagon (Bombay) and during the time of his captivity, Sultan Sayid Faysal was born.

Meanwhile, things at Maskat were going very badly and disaffection against Abdul Majid was on the increase day by day.

Turki having been secretly invited by the leading men of Maskat to return, he accepted the invitation and eventually managed to effect his escape disguised as a "purdah" woman, and boarded a dhow which had been kept specially waiting ready to receive him.

After an uneventful journey, he landed at Maskat under cover of darkness and hid himself in the house of an old woman. In the course of a few days as luck had it, Abdul Majid went on a shooting trip for a week. On the very night of his departure, Turki was proclaimed from the watch towers Sultan of Oman. In the morning he was taken by the leading men of Maskat and placed on the throne of Oman. As to Abdul, Turki's order to the guard of the city gates was, "When Abdul comes, tell him politely that he is no more a Sultan and that he is not allowed in Maskat."

Abdul was forced to go into the interior, where in due time he collected a large force and advanced on Maskat. After a few days' fighting Abdul sent a massage to Turki to say that he was willing to go back to his dominions on his being paid 60,000 dollars. Turki held a durbar and the Council of Ministers advised the immediate payment; but Turki himself disagreed with them, and he therefore communicated the massage to the British Consul for advice. The British Consul was prompt in his reply, and told Turki that the man-of-war in the harbour would pay the amount at 12 noon. He instructed the Captain of the British man-of-war to make the payment direct to the Bedouins who were to receive a certain amount of the indemnity. Eight bells struck and the first 1,000 dollars were ejected from the muzzle of a gun. Bedouins were confused, as they could not understand what sort of dollars these bursting shells were, and before the payment of the full sixty shells which was the equivalent of 60,000 dollars was made, Abdul and the remnant of his followers fled to the interior. After this Turki was left unmolested for a time.

NEARLY KILLED BY A CANNON BALL.

Before his death, Turki had another trouble near Ras-el had, and to quell the rebellion he sent his brave son Faysul with a detachment of about 30 strong with one gun manned by his famous Persian artillerymen. This force was sent by the Sultan, on a warship of about 50 tons. In the fighting which ensued, a cannon ball dropped near Faysul, whilst he was directing operations, and this nearly cost him his life.

After restoring order, Faysul and his followers boarded their ship and while at sea they ran short of fuel and remained drifting for three weeks. The delay of their return caused grave anxiety at Maskat but no help could be sent to them until H. M. S Turquoise which was commanded by Admiral (then Captain) Breckenbury came to Maskat, when she was at once sent to search for the missing vessel.

Meanwhile, the party's food and water were exhausted and each man was put on a ration of one cocoanut per day. The milk was used as drink and the kernel as food.

The Turquoise having found them, gave them water and coal, took Faysul on board and returned to Maskat.

During the lifetime of Turki, discussions were frequent as to who would succeed to the throne of Oman, The Mahomedans favoured his elder brother named Mahommed and the minority of the community favoured Faysul. The Mullah consulted the Holy Koran and found that Mahommed would succeed to the throne. Therefore when the rebellion broke out, Faysul was sent to the front whilst Mahommed remained with his father

Shortly after Faysul's return from the famous expedition, Sultan Turki died, and the prediction of the Mullah was now to be put to the test.

QUARREL OVER SUCCESSION.

Turki had his own personal physician, but at the last moment the Pesidency Surgeon was summoned who had to remain at the side of the dying man to the last. On death being pronounced, a dispute arose as to who would succeed the father, as the old man had not nominated a successor. Mahommed, being the elder and a favourite of the father, claimed the throne. Faysul, however, being a warrior and the favourite of the Indian native merchants who held almost the whole of the trade of Maskat (the leader amongst them being Mr. Tulsi Das, the Customs contractor) had them all on his side. This support to Faysul was known to the father as well as to the brother, but Mahommed, relying on the support of the Mullah, he appears to have been quite confident of succeeding. Hence, on the death of the father, he and Faysul quarrelled over the succession, and both drew their swords against each other. But for the fortunate presence of the British Residency Surgeon, the whole of Oman would have been in blood. That officer interposed warning the brothers as to the consequences and advised them to await the return of the British Consul, who was away at the time. The brothers were induced to return their swords to their sheaths but the Residency Surgeon was in great difficulty as to how to communicate the position to the British Consul who at the time was at Bushire. There was no telegraph at Maskat and the only way of sending a message was by a dhow across the gulf to Jask. This was done, and in the course of time, Colonel Ross, the British Consul-General, arrived at Maskat in the R. I. M. S. Lawrence.

The British Consul summoned the Indian merchants to ascertain from them who it was considered would make the best ruler from among the three brothers. Mr. Tulsi Das and all the native merchants declared in favour of Faysul, who was then proclaimed Sultan. He was not, however, left long in peace. After a short while, Abdul arrived and commenced to attack Maskat, but was taken prisoner and brought to Bombay. Faysul now enjoyed comparative peace for some time, but at length I-Bin Saleh advanced on Maskat. The Sultan called him to his palace and settled with him for 10,000 dollars, which was to be paid in cash, and a plate of "halwa" to each of his followers.

It was found out, however, that all the followers of I, Bin-Saleh did not leave Maskat, but that some of them remained in the city. At night they killed the guard, opened the gate and I-Bin-Saleh marched on to the palace. The Sultan escaped in a boat to the fort from which he bombarded his own palace to dislodge the enemy.

On another occasion one of his chief rebelled and took refuge in one of the forts which the Sultan was unable to dislodge him. H.M.S. Cossack was ordered to bombard the fort.

The visit of the Russian cruiser "Variag" was of great interest to the Sultan. On visiting the ship, he saw a pretty clock and mentioned to the Captain how much he admired it. The Captain was pleased to hear this and immediately ordered that the clock in question should be presented to the Sultan.

ARMS TRAFFIC.

In 1906 the arms traffic was established on a large scale at Maskat. It is an open secret that the Sultan himself was interested in the trade.

A story is being told of a captured consignment of arms which Sultan asked the Captain of the British man-of-war to send ashore to be destroyed. The Captain refused to comply as he knew that the arms, if landed, would be the property of the Sultan. The Captain instead offered to destory the consignment in the Sultan's presence, but the latter declined.

The closing event of his life was the present rebellion in Oman, the anxiety of which must no doubt have told considerably on his health and hastended his end.—"The Pioneer."

Sir W. Lever has let a contract for the rebuilding of his bungalow at Rivington, recently burned down by Suffragettes.

ARRIVALS.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

The P. and O. Company's S.S. "Maloja," with the outward Mails of the 4rd instant left Aden at 2 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. to-morrow which brings, the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Anthony, Maj W S	Howard, Miss P
Anderson, W A	Irvine, Mrs H F and maid
Butler, Miss A	Jebb, Mrs T
Bowack, Mr, Mrs and infant	Jackson, Mrs
Burgess, A E	Jelf-Reveley, Miss N
Bwyl, F Mrs	Jessop, Miss
Bulkby, Miss	Kenrick, Mrs W H nurse and infant
Batchelor, W H	Knox, A E
Bennett, J W	Lacey, C W
Brashaw-Smith, R A	Liversidge, S G
Bhagat, S S	Mitchell, Mrs child and nurse
Bayldon, Miss	Mockler, Miss M
Brigg, J J	Marriott, G
Bealey, Miss M	Maunder, Mrs C
Blythe, Mr	Mann, Miss
Bulkley, H	Mignon, E
Brown, J	Malet, C R L
Curtis, A P & Mrs and infant	Mc Manus, Mr
Cloete, Miss	Mair, A
Cross C W	Muir, Prof R
Cartmail, Miss	Miller, Mrs R
Cameron, W	Mitra, S C
Clayton-Greene, Miss A M	Newton, B St G
Dwyl, F and Mrs	Normand, C W B
Dobbie, J and Mrs	Pound, G T.
Duttons, S T Mr	Palmer, L-C H
Darwall, Miss F	Quarry, C S, Mrs and infant
Daphtary, K R	Royal Dawson, Mrs F G
Dacres, Mrs S	Rolston, Mrs F M
Dutt, L B	Rogers, Miss
Eden, Miss M	Rittenhans, Miss
Eastmond, A	de Lisle, A P
Elliott Cooper, M and Mrs	Reid, Mrs M and maid
Ferguson, J A and Mrs	Royes, W R
Fox, Miss G and Miss F	Rodwell, Miss G
Garrat, Maj H S	Retchie, J
Gordon, Miss T	Spence, Mrs and child
Gowan, P D	Smith, Miss N
Gale, Mrs M E	Sassory, Miss D E
Garner, R H	Strike, W J
Gray, J E	Smithello, A
Grant, J H	Tudball, Mrs
Gunn, J P	Tenson, Mrs J and infant
Hoffmann, T T and Mrs	Tufnell, H C C
Heyland, Mrs A K Mrs Heylands, and child	Waterfield, S and Mrs
Hose, J W and Mrs	Whitaker, Capt C
Hollis, Mrs F E and 2 children	Watson, A and Mrs
Hehir, Col and Mrs	Waterfield's, Mrs and maid
Hulse, Miss M	Wood, Miss E M S
Haigh, F F	Wilson, F J
Hickey, P F	West Macott, Miss

GIBRALTER TO BOMBAY.

Fairbank, Mr and Mrs	Mitchell, A

MARSCELLES TO BOMBAY.

Allen, G O Mrs and inft	Jack, Miss S M
Andrews, G N	Khattau's 2 Nat Servts.
Archbold, Mrs W A	Khottan, G and T
Burton, Lt Col R T	Ker, Mrs
Burton Maj, A R	Kroha, C J
Burnaby, Miss	Kirkpatrick, Maj E
Bliss Maj J A Mrs	Lees, D H Mrs
Belcher, E B	Limbi, R S 2 native servants
Bignell, Capt R L	Laurie, G D
Beadle Capt R D Mrs	Laurie, Mrs H N
Bell R E	Lowry, R Y
Bennett, Mrs J W	Luke, F R
Broadway, Mrs A B Miss	Lightfoot, K
Beechey H	Lalkaka, S R
Barucha, Dr	Measures, J Mrs
Ballantyne, R J G	Meares, Mrs J W
Barada, P B	Murray, V
Bapna, G M	Marston, Miss E
Bahadurji, Mrs B N	Marsden, Capt E
Blakiston, Mrs	Murray, Lt Col V Mrs
Bomanji, S R	Massoon, Mrs W M
Bowden, W	Manderson, Capt K W
Blowfield, C G	Melamrin, Mrs W S
Baikie, H M	Mc Robert, Sir A
Beechy, Mrs H	Macdonald, C R
Bridge, T W Mrs	Mangin, M P O
Blundstone, E R	Madners Smith, Lt. Col J
Bolton, Col A H	Macnabb, Miss A L M
Brown, H L	Mohah Lan Brig
Bedlon, Pol Sgt	Mullinar, A R
Cole, W	Manuel, M V
Carter, Mrs F	Nertons, J T
Christian, Lt Col G Mrs	Nelson, W H
Cowil, Mrs H E C	Oliphant, J N
Crookshank, Maj S D	Oxtoy, Miss K
Church, R W	Oorbet Mrs F and Miss
Campbell Lt Col W M	Oliphant, Mrs J N
Chamberlain, Mrs and J T	Powell, R M
Castle-Smith Capt M	Pennington, Maj A W and Mrs
Coventry, B O	Pamani, D G D
Cassidy, Lt V C	Padfield, Rev W H G Mrs child and Ayaha
Cassells, Mrs G R	Plowden, H R H
Cole Capt, B L	Petit, Miss H F
Chaubal, M B	Pearce, F H
Cohen, M Mrs	Rouse, Capt, J P P Mrs
Curties, Hon G S	Rafique, Hon Justice M
Constable L G	Rattray, Maj C C
Clarke, F	Roddy, Lt Col H H Mrs and Miss
Cadman, Prof J	Rhodes, Mrs J
Clarke, J C	Rai Bahadur Genga Ram
Chilton, Mr and Mrs	Richardson, Maj J J
Caplon, J B J	Rahim Justice, A
Clemenger, J N	Reynolds, Mrs J R
Dalal, Mrs B J	Sievwright, J S
Dale, Lt Col G A	Sullivan, Lt Col E L Mrs
Doncast, S Miss and Miss H.	Sultie Mrs P E
De Gale Capt W S Miller A	Sir B D Mehta
Dube, Col M	Sparrow Major, R Ker Sir A and Lady
Davies, J P	Stewart, Mrs H A
Dawson, Lt-Col A	Strauss, Dr O
Daji, J R Mrs	Sendden, Lt-Col T Y
Doctor, Mrs G M	Sen, C
De Righi, A C R	Sweet, Miss S
Eden, E B Mrs	Strong, Maj N
Esch, V J	Scott, R P
Edward, Moss Miss	Swaninadham, Mrs S
Eaton, N	Sabonadiere, Mrs
Earp, Rev W A and Mrs	Sen, P E Mrs
Framjee, B S Mrs Miss S and Miss M	Schwaiger, T
Fleming, F G	Shepherd, J
Field, J H	Salisbury, Mr Mrs
Fairley, T B	Slade, Adul. Sir E J W
Fakhruddin Mohd	Stuart, L
Fitzherbert, R A	Swales, Mr
Flucker, J	Stone C
Fischer, Mr	Shirley, Mis maid
Fedor, H	Trotter, Mrs F
Fox, F G	Thomas, Mrs
Foskett, R U	Anderson, Miss W M and D Y
Framji, A	
Griffiths, H M	
Gardener, Mrs A	
Griffin, Hon Sir H and Lady and Maid.	
Goulge, J E	
Guple, Mrs	Trotter, F
Garth, A D	Thomson, Miss D
Garrard, S H	Turner Major, E H Mrs
Gocuidas, N M	Treherne, Mrs
Ghissord, Major W T	Taylor, J
G van, R G	Turnbull, Mrs P
Henniker, F C	Unna, O W
Harrison, L H	Vernon, T
Hanny Mrs A L	Vand-der-Guoht G T
H H Maharajah of Indore	Vakil, Mrs F A and child
Hamilton Maj R E A Mrs and 4 native servants	Weir, H F Mrs
Hill, Major F B	Wheeler, Maj M Mrs
Irverdie, F G	Williams, S C Mrs
Johnson, S M	Wadia, C N Mrs
Jack S M Mrs	Wright, Mrs W T M
Jafferbhoy, Moosabhoy	Capt G S
Johnson, J N G	Williams, W H
Jenkin, W P and 2 infants	Weaver, Mr
Joshi, N R	Watrenberg, R
Jadhuar, V B, D B	Wood, Mr
Jenkins, M N	Wadias, Mrs Maid
	Young, F S

BRINDSI TO BOMBAY.

Abott, A H	Minnit, J E Mrs
Bannatine, Allison Mager Gen R	Mahic, Dr H E Mrs
Budd, Col N A H	Macdonald, H
Chard, H E	Preston, S
Foard, F C	S Palding, Capt W B
Fanshaw, Brig-Gen H D	Tudball, H M Justice
Lucas, W H	Wallach, W
Lane, E M	Young, Dr W H
Millett, G P	

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

De Hoxar, A R	Weston, H E
Clark, Miss C V	

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Bromilon, Capt D G and Mrs	Malan, Mr H N
Bell, Rev G A C	NacNaughton, J
Braodway, A B	Richardson, R K
Dewhurst, T	Sutherland, Miss
Eskell, A	Stephens L B
Ingram, J A	Saunders, H H
Jenkins Mrs and infant	Thomas, Mrs J and child
King, Major S W	Tallersfield, G H
Leonard, Maj W H	Verby, Mrs J C L child and infant and nurse
Lepper, G W	Vischindas, S
McKeron W J	Wood, Mr F J
Monerieff, L M	Wilson, Johnston J and Mrs
Mead, T	Younghusband, Maj Genl Sir G and Lady
Monerieff A L M	
Mylrea, Dr C S G and Mrs	

DEPARTURES.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice via intermediate ports, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Habsburg" to-day, from the stream. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Ballard Pier at 10 a.m. sharp. Deck passengers and Native servants must be present at the port Health Ballard Pier Disinfecting Station, Free Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit, at 7 a.m. sharp:—

Boileau, Major and Mrs E R P	Jones, Miss
Borelli, Dr L	Jafer, Mr A M
Bholanath, Lt-Col and Mrs	Meek, Capt A S
Cowden, Miss M H	Michellatos, Mr
Chakra, Mr	Mukand, Dr and Mrs S N
Dastur, Mr Homi B	D'Leary, Capt U
Ducat, Capt R	Ribbach, Rev and Mrs S H and child
Dracup, Mr	Slack, Mr C O
Ernst, Mr O	Wallace, Major Genl A
Frei, Mr	Wooldridge, Major and Mr H C
Fordunji, Miss R	
Hashim, Mr	
Johnson, Mrs S E and 2 daughters	

List of passengers per Italian Mail s. s. "Firenze," Capt G. Merlo, sails to-day. Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock, No. 5 Shed, at 5-30 p. m., (Standard time) sharp, for the medical inspection by the Health Officer for the Port. Deck passengers will have to be present at Prince's Dock New Disinfecting Station at 4 p. m., (Standard Time) with their luggage and kit:—

Abbott, Mr H A & Mrs	Holt, Mr
Abdul Cayoom M Barma, Mr.	Jorge, Mr J P F
Aminabai Abdul, Cayoom	Jones, Mr J
Baroncini, Mr	Liddell, Mr H C & Mrs
Belluschi, Mr	Levi, Mr O
Brett, Mr H	Menezies, Master J C S
Cagetan, Rev	Nihalsing, Mr
De faria, Master J. A L L	Oses, Sister G
Evans, Mr R G	Pereira, Capt J A
Giare, Sister M G	Stephen, Mr H
Gopalsing, Mr	Sauter, Mr J A
Graetsch, Rev F Ms & Child	Soeberg, Mr
Hassan, Rifki Mr	Sookinabai, Abdul Cayoom
	Thompson, Mr. G

SHORTAGE OF 500,000 BABIES.

ONE OF THE RESULTS OF LATER MARRIAGES.

The Registrar-General's new report has just appeared, and shows that "British cradles lack nearly half a million children who should be within them—the missing heirs of the world's purpose." The birth-rate is now 24.4 per 1,000 as against 36·3 per 1,000 in 1876—its highest point. Provisional figures for 1912 show that it is still falling. It is disclosed that the ratio of births to wives of potential ages showed a decrease in the period of 1881-1911 of 34 per cent. Put in another way if there had been no changes in the directions which the report discusses the births in 1911 would have numbered 1,273,698 instead of 843,505. Apart from the fact that the consequence of later marriages is fewer children, unwillingness to assume parental responsibility is stated "largely no doubt" to be contributing to the declining birth-rate.

Two notable features pointed out by the report are:—"The fall in the proportion of marriages to marriageable persons and the evidence of the postponement of marriage by women." Both bachelors and spinsters are marrying later in life. When the result of such a tendency is borne in mind, "it is seen says the report "that this change in itself must have an appreciable effect in diminishing the birth-rate." It is calculated that the mean marriage age for all husbands in 1911 was 20·03 and that for all wives 26·80 years.

The extent to which the nation not only produces but rears children can be studied in the report. The Registrar-General makes the comment that an investigation does not encourage the opinion that success in the preservation of young lives as a compensation for failure in the production is likely to go very far in our day."

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

FRENCH SUSCEPTIBILITY AND IMAGINATION.

BERLIN, Sept. 26.

The speech in which the King of Greece partly attributed the victories of his army to the military training which he and a number of his officers had in Germany, has created quite a storm of excitement in the French Press. It is obvious that he had not the slightest intention of trying to belittle the services rendered by the French Military Commission to the Greek army, but that he only desired, in the most natural manner, on the occasion of a visit to Germany, to allude to those German military methods which had been successfully adopted in Greece, just as when in France, he will testify in a complimentary manner to the services rendered to Greece by French military officers. To take umbrage at such a natural courtesy as this shows an extreme state of nervous susceptibility. It seems almost as though the French had gone out of their way to start this quarrel, and that for the simple reason that they were already prejudiced against the King of Greece. This monarch married a sister of the German Emperor, and that alone would be sufficient to deprive him of all sympathy in the eyes of French Chauvinists.

No less remarkable than French susceptibility is French imagination. The fact that certain sections of public opinion in Austria were somewhat disappointed at Germany's attitude during the last phase of the disturbances in the Balkans, and that, at that time, a few friendly remarks were addressed to France, has sufficed to cause people in Paris to believe that Austria-Hungary is anxious to dissolve the existing alliance with Germany, and to enter into relations with Russia and France. Evidently the Paris journalists have forgotten that several cases of misunderstanding have cropped up since the alliance between Russia and France was formed twenty years ago, but that nevertheless, it still holds firm. It is quite idle to suppose that a State being party to an alliance is invariably able to conduct its foreign policy in exact accordance with the wishes and inclinations of its allies. Were such the case, no country allied to another would be able to follow an independent foreign policy, and no Great Power could submit to limitation of this kind. The decisive factor in alliance is that each Power concerned should act in concert with its allies in questions of great and fundamental importance, but it is quite obvious that differences of opinion will always arise concerning the treatment of questions of a secondary nature, as for instance, was the case between Germany and Austria with regard to their respective attitudes towards Bulgaria and Greece during the crisis in the Balkans. No alliance worthy the name is likely to fall to pieces as the result of trifling differences of this kind; more especially is this the case when such alliance has lasted for thirty-four years, and has already proved invaluable to one of the Powers concerned; for nobody can deny that Germany's support of Austria, four years ago, at the time of the Bosnian crisis, enable the latter to maintain her attitude.

The history of the relations between France and Italy during the last few years should have taught the French how dangerous it is to give way to sudden fits of optimism in questions of this kind. The French papers have repeatedly worked themselves up into a state of unbounded enthusiasm with regard to the work being accomplished by the very clever French Ambassador in Rome. Monsieur Barrere, who in the opinion of the Press, was always about to successfully detach Italy from the Triple Alliance and to throw her into the arms of France. And how do matters now stand? At the present moment Italy is more firmly attached to the Triple Alliance than ever, and is filled with the deepest mistrust of France. Only as lately as the recent French Press campaign against the speech of the King of Greece, the well-known Italian Deputy Cirmeni published an article in the Turin "Stampa", in which he took sides against France in this matter, and laid stress upon how dangerous it would be for Italy to allow herself to become dependent on the latter country. He specially warned Italy against any such tendency, as very important Italian interests in the Mediterranean were threatened by France at this moment. From all this it is clear that the Italians recognise that their nation is far better off as a member of the Triple Alliance than it would be as the political ally of France; if Italy already recognises this fact, how much the more must this opinion prevail in Austria-Hungary. For the Italians have a certain inherited, racial tendency towards friendship for the French, which is quite understandable as they are both members of the Latin race, whereas the largest, most intelligent and most prosperous section of the population in Austria-Hungary is of German race, and is, for that very reason, strongly antagonistic to any efforts that may be made toward replacing the existing alliance with Germany by a closer friendship with France.

France already once suffered a bitter disappointment in this direction, when in 1870 she counted on Austria's co-operation in the war against Germany. It would be a great advantage for the peace of the world if the French people would only lay to heart the lesson thus learnt as the result of bitter and ruinous experience, which is that the policy of a country should be based on facts, and not on vague and illusive expectations and hopes.

PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING.

The second meeting of the League for the Promotion of an International Understanding is to take place at Nuremberg from the 4th to the 6th of October. The recently published programme shows how extensive is the task that this newly-created league has taken in hand. In the first place, it is devoting its attention to everything appertaining to International Law. The progress made by international arbitration, and the creation of an international court of law having jurisdiction for actions taken by private citizens against foreign States are to be dealt with by several members of the Hague Court of Arbitration, or by former delegates to the Hague Peace Conference. Added to all this, there come economic problems, connected with peace and war, which have come to the front in the course of the last twelve months. Financial experts are to deal with the effects of political crisis on the financial situation, in the light of the experience of the past year; furthermore a famous political economist is to speak on the question of, to what extent capital is able to decide policy in favour of war or peace. A German professor, who has made a name for himself by his writings on war, is also to speak on this particular subject; so that very interesting discussions are to be looked for. A distinguished alienist is to deal with the influence of suggestion on national life. But the subject of the greatest practical importance to be gone into, is that put down for the last item in the programme; viz, a discussion regarding Germany and France. On the German side Herr Hausmann, a member of the Reichstag, is to act as spokesman, whereas the French Senator Baron d'Estournelles de Constant is to perform a like office for his country.

FORESTS AND PAPER-MANUFACTURERS.

It is no secret that the vast forests of the New England States, New York and Pennsylvania have been almost entirely destroyed, during the last forty years, by the vast toll in the way of trees necessary to meet the requirements of the paper-making industry. It is principally the enormous quantity of paper required for newspapers that has exhausted the almost unlimited supply of trees to be found in the North East the United States. The paper generally used for newspapers consists of from 70 to 80 per cent of wood pulp; for this purpose pines and firs are cut into short lengths, and then converted into pulp by means of large grindstones. The natural beauties of Japan are also suffering in like manner, here, too, all the more accessible of her beautiful forests have almost entirely disappeared, and all the magnificent trees have ultimately found their way into the various paper mills which are employed in providing paper for the requirements of the Press. It is said that some eight million tons of paper are required annually for the seventy-thousand newspapers and magazines published. At this rate, all densely populated and easily accessible countries will soon suffer from an almost complete deforestation. To meet existing requirements, the wood necessary for conversion into paper has already to be exported in large quantities from more remote and less civilised lands.

But as the demand for paper especially for newspaper purposes, steadily increases from year to year, there seems every likelihood that the date is not far distant when all the existing forests in the world will be almost entirely destroyed, that is to say, unless some practical substitute for wood pulp can be discovered.

All previous attempts to find a suitable substitute for the raw material now mostly used in this manufacture, which consists of pines, firs, and poplars, have hitherto met with no great success. In the French colony of Tonquin, in the Greater Antilles and in Java, the example of the Chinese has been followed, and the rapidly growing bamboo plants is being utilised for the manufacture of paper. Here it has been found that a three years' period of rest is sufficient to enable the bamboos to again reach their full growth, and to be cut down again for manufacturing purposes. Eucalyptus wood is also an excellent material from which to make paper, but, unfortunately, does not grow so rapidly as the bamboo. The cultivation of this tree has been actively taken in hand in California. There it has been found that it is best to allow a period of five years to elapse between the planting and cutting down of the trees. In like manner, various kinds of substitutes have been experimentalised on; among these may be mentioned rice straw, seaweed, and asparagus waste, and in many cases good results have been obtained. Furthermore, recourse has again been had to the method in use in Egypt in prehistoric days, and papyrus has again been utilised for paper making requirements. But all these new substances will not suffice to produce the necessary amount of raw material, so that the demand for wood pulp is bound to go on steadily increasing. The substituted methods already named have the further disadvantage of proving more expensive than wood as the production of paper from the latter raw material yields a valuable by-product in the form of cellulose. The whole existing situation would be altered at once, were it possible to discover an easy and inexpensive process, by means of which printed paper could be at once bleached, so as to render it possible to use it again for common purposes, such as the printing of newspapers. This might be achieved, where newspapers, which are not required to last for any great length of time, to be printed with a special ink that could be easily bleached instead of with the fast ink at present in use; of course provided that such ink should not in any way be injurious to the eyes. Successful attempts in producing an ink of this kind have been recently made in Europe, and the well-known chlorine bleaching process has proved completely satisfactory as a method for eradicating this printer's ink from printed paper. The question now is, therefore, to be able to produce this new printer's ink at such a low price that printing works will, for motives of economy, give it the preference for the production of newspapers.

MUNICIPAL HYGIENICS IN ANTWERP.

Without doubt the decrease of mortality in great cities is mainly to be attributed to the introduction of a system of drainage, by which sewage of every kind is removed. But if the sewage is not to be allowed to flow direct into river or sea, the result is heavy expenditure for the municipality in question. For instance, the city of Berlin is obliged, as the population increases, to keep on purchasing fresh land in the immediate vicinity, so that sewage farms may be laid out for the sterilisation and destruction of the sewage in question. Monsieur Versohuren, the chief official in control of the Antwerp sewage works, has introduced a new system, which is intended to greatly diminish the expenditure of all municipalities making use of it. The fact that this system is quite irreproachable from a hygienic standpoint is shown by the Antwerp mortality statistics which record a death rate of only 13 per thousand. This new system requires but little water flushing of the faces; so that a heavy expenditure is thus saved. Monsieur Verschuren has invented a new system of closet for dwelling houses, by means of which the human excrements can be removed without smell or danger to health. Furthermore, these faces, which are kept in a comparatively dry condition, are made such good use of for agricultural purposes, that the town of Antwerp gains a million francs by disposing of them. Those towns, therefore, which for reasons of economy, have hitherto neglected their hygienic duties should now adopt the Antwerp system, by means of which they can promote the health of their inhabitants without incurring any financial loss.

L. ASCH.

1000 YEAR OLD CHURCH.

DISCOVERY ON SUSSEX DOWNS.

Great interest has been excited in Eastbourne by the unearthing of the foundations of a thousand-year-old church which had for centuries laid hidden beneath the ground. Six miles away, close to the mouth of the River Cuckmere, there stretch a few acres of downs which are called by the local folk Excete. "What is the object," the visitor may ask, "of giving a name to a field or two? After all, it is not a town!" Yet if the visitor is lucky in his informant he will hear a story which would make a thrilling novel. This novel might be called "Milestones"—milestones of 500 years each.

For, desolate and deserted as is Excete today, in the long ago it was a prosperous harbour and town. They called it "Exceat" in those days. It was situated just where the river "goes out." The Cuckmere was broader and swifter then, and King Alfred had a "ville" or manor house near. It was here, indeed, that the wise monarch was visited by Asser, who wrote his biography.

Haminic was lord of this important town when in 1066 William landed at Pevensey Bay, not far away. This lord was a farseeing man. While most of the local lords took the side of Harold, Haminic helped the Conqueror. Nor did he go without reward. The others were dispossessed, but Haminic retained his manor when William ascended the throne, and in addition received some of the forfeited lands of others. As an offering to God the grateful Haminic built a church at Exceat. He made his church very simple in design, and like all such things it was beautiful from its very simplicity. Years passed, Haminic died, and his town began to decline. The river mouth silted up, the harbour began to get useless, and it was obvious that the greatness of Exceat was on the wane. Then came the ravages of the Black Death and the inroads of the pirates who came from Normandy. Speedily the church—once the pride of Haminic the Wise—fell into disrepair. To this parish came worn-out clergymen anxious to end their days in quiet.

In the year 1528 a progressive Bishop of Winchester carried out many reforms and joined the parish of Exceat to the parish of West Dean. The church, long in disrepair now fell into disuse. As is too often the case, the local folk regarded the sacred edifice as a quarry for stone. Soon nothing remained but the foundations, and by 1530 the grass had covered everything, and nothing was to be seen of the church.

Yet—wondrous fact!—during the 383 years that have passed the story of the church has been handed down from the father to son. Now all that remains of Exceat is Excete—an area of arable land and a farm house. Every summer, however, when the weather has been dry a series of bumps have appeared on the surface of the earth. When they appeared the local folk pointed and said: "There be the Church of Exceat." Visitors shrugged their shoulders. "What nonsense, indeed! Could any church be there?" Yet the countrymen persisted: "There be the Church of Exceat."

This summer they have been proved to be correct. Those bumps have been excavated—and the foundations of the Church of Haminic have been found. In form it is a simple parallelogram. The nave and chancel, however, take the unusual form of an apse—a deep horseshoe shape. Worked stones, mullions, and a portion of a door have also been found. The excavators have been well rewarded, and further work would probably disclose the cemetery. The ground belongs to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and locally it is felt most strongly that they should allow the land to be converted from arable to pasture so that this interesting relic with a romantic past may remain for many a year to come.

DO STRIKES PAY.

"A BARBAROUS AND CRUEL" METHOD.

"Strikes do not pay. They are a barbarous, cruel, costly, and ineffective way of trying to remedy the wrongs of labour," says Mr. Philip Snowden, M.P., writing in the "Morning Post." "They do not pay the workmen; they do not pay the community; the employers are the only party who can be paid in any way to gain by them. They have powers in their hands by which they can speedily more than recoup themselves for any temporary loss a strike may inflict upon them.

"The irresponsible section of the Trade Unions to-day exercise an influence altogether beyond their numbers. They are mainly responsible for the strikes which have taken place in the last two years. The leaders of the Unions have been led more often than they have led. They have allowed themselves to be carried into a turmoil against their better judgment, because they had not the courage to face a temporary unpopularity. This new policy of militancy in Trade Unionism will certainly ruin the movement if it is not subdued. The practice of it during the last two years has been a failure from whatever point of view it is considered. Not for two generations has labour had such favourable conditions for improving its lot by Trade Union action as it has had since 1910. Trade has been wonderfully good; unemployment has touched the lowest point on record; it has been almost impossible to get strike-breaking labour; the profits of the employers have been so enormous that they could afford to concede substantial advances of wages without feeling the cost. But in spite of these are and favourable circumstances the advances of wages have in the aggregate been very slight.

"The first lesson to learn is that the strike is not a means by which any substantial and permanent improvement in the lot of labour can be secured. The second matter arising out of modern economic developments is that the public are now a third party to every big strike, and their interests are quite as important as those of the other two parties. The Trade Unions will have to accept this fact. After all the community is bigger than organised labour, and it is a mistake for Trade Unionists to suppose that the methods for dealing with labour disputes and the regulation of wages will be just what they desire them to be."

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

£10,000 A YEAR GIFT.

A generous gift by Sir William Lever to Bolton, his native town announced has been announced.

It takes the form of an endownment of £10.000 a year to Bolton Grammar School and High School for Girls which are to be amalgamated. A new block of buildings is to be erected on the present grammar school site and land adjoining.

BEQUEST OF WAX DOLL.

Mr. William Green, of Gardiner's Place, Dublin, barrister, for some time editor of the authorised law reports, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at £1,059. The testator left £100, his books, pictures, and medals, and a little wax doll in blue silk dress to his nephew. Murdock Green Foley, desiring that the photographs of his niece Vera and his dog Brandy and a water colour picture given him by his nephew Edward Roper, and the doll shall always be preserved in his family.

TEETOTALISM AND APPENDICITIS.

Teetotalers would appear to be peculiarly susceptible to appendicitis. This is the conclusion arrived at by Dr. Gagey and Professor Sabrazes, who contribute an article each on the subject to "La Presse Medicale." In one family contisting of sixteen persons, they state, six, who were total abstainers, had to be operated on for appendicitis. None of the others, who were moderate wine drinkers, suffered.

MME. TETRAZZINI'S KISSES.

Mme. Tetrazzini, who appeared at the Crystal Palace prior to her 25,000-mile singing tour, threw kisses to the audience, waved her music and shook hands with Sir Henry Wood, the conductor. After being recalled seven times, and when bouquets were showered upon her, one of them consisting of a floral heart, she acknowledged the compliment by singing "The last rose of Summer."

NOVELIST'S WARNING.

The village in Upper Wharfedale in which Mr. Cutcliffe Hyne, the novelist, lives has been chuckling over a notice in the window of the largest shop, which is also the Post Office. It reads:—"May I suggest to the individual who stole my apples that it is inadvisable to eat the specimens that have been dosed with strychnine for the birds?—C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne."

WINTER SERVICES FOR SPORTSMEN.

Canon Potter, vicar of Surbiton, has decided to continue during the winter months the early Sunday services for sportsmen at St. Andrew's Church, which have hitherto been held during the summer only. The services are arranged by a committee representative of all forms of sport, and precautions are taken for the safe storage of golf clubs and cycles, the worshippers being invited to attend in the costumes in which they intend passing the remainder of the day.

BORROWED HER OWN TEETH.

A woman at Bromley Police Court applied to the Bench for the return of her own (false) teeth. A pedlar had been remanded on a charge of stealing from houses at which he called, among the goods missing being a set of false teeth, alleged to be the property of the prosecutrix. Such goods remain, in the ordinary way, in the custody of the police until the case is completed. The woman was granted "the loan" of the teeth for a week—the period of the remand.

THEATRE FIRES.

The fact that the Theatre Royal, Wolverhampton, has been burnt in a couple of hours is one more reminder of the astonishing inflamability of the modern theatre and its contents. The list of it theateres and music halls in this country which have been destroyed by fire in the last ten or twelve years is quite a long one, and of well-known actors in recent times at least three—Sir Henry Irving, Mr. F. R. Benson, and Mr. Lewis Waller—have suffered serious loss through conflagrations in theatre and scene stores.

SEVEN MILE COLUMN OF CADETS.

After attending a garden party given by the Federal Government in the grounds of Parliament House the British Members of Parliament now in Australia witnessed from the steps of the building the ceremony of the Governor, Lord Denman, taking the salute of about 18,000 cadets between the ages of fourteen and seventeen from the metropolitan area. The column, which marched through the city, was over seven miles long, and was warmly cheered by the crowds which lined the streets.

THE BENEVOLENT GENTLEMAN'S GLOVE.

Somewhere in the vicinity of Baker-street, says the "Pall Mall," the visitor to London, who is accompanied by a man whose acquaintance he has casually made, may notice a dear old gentleman, of benevolent aspect, drop a glove and amble on as if unconscious of his loss. If the polite visitor, on returning the glove, is overwhelmed with thanks, and is promptly invited with his companion to lunch he should keep his eyes open; otherwise his politeness will prove expensive. This is the novel beginning of the old confidence trick as practised in London to-day.

HEROINE OF FIFTEEN.

An exciting incident marked the week-end at Herne Bay. While several bathers were swimming off the West Cliff, one a man was seized with cramp some distance from the shore. Miss Phyllis Barnes-Moss of Ealing, a girl of fifteen, noticed he was in trouble, and swimming to his assistance reached him after he had gone down twice, eventually getting him into shallow water unassisted. Last summer at Deal Miss Barnes-Moss swam off to a lady bather who was in difficulty and shouting for help, and brought her ashore safely.

AIRSHIP TEA PARTY.

The first airship tea party took place in mail week in the Zeppelin passenger airship Sachsen. The guests—twelve women and eight men—are all prominent in Berlin social circles. Counting the crew, the Sachsen carried altogether thirty persons on the trip, which lasted an hour and three-quarters. One of the guests told a friend later: "We cruised about fifty-five miles, crossing the Potsdam, the Wannsee, Charlottenburg, Grunewald, and Berlin. Tea was served as we sailed down the Unter den Linden. No heating apparatus or anything requiring a fire is carried in the Sachsen because of the danger of a gas explosion, so our tea, milk, water, and toast had to be taken up already warmed."

"Did they give you Albulactin, too?"



Titled Ladies Testify that

ALBULACTIN

(Mixed with Cow's Milk)

Makes Babies Thrive.

Lady Hardinge (wife of the British Minister to Belgium) writes:—"My nurse used Albulactin, and it was *most* successful."

Lady Greville (Belgrave Sq., London) writes:—"Lady Greville begs to inform Messrs. A. Wulfing and Co. that Albulactin is being used for her baby with great success."

The Hon. Mrs. Tollemache (Ipswich) states:—"Baby is doing very well on Albulactin."

Lady Stamer (Bolton House, Salop) writes:—"I have found Albulactin very satisfactory."

THOUSANDS of testimonials have been received from mothers whose babies were reared upon Albulactin-treated animal milk.

Amongst them are many from distinguished ladies, such as those published here. Their infants are having Albulactin mixed with diluted animal milk because it is the *best* method of feeding babies artificially. No other diet is so good for babies—so wonderfully nourishing and digestible.

Albulactin

Ask your own doctor. He will assure you that Albulactin is best. Is it not a duty which you owe to your baby to give him this best of all foods, instead of something inferior?

We—the makers of **Sanatogen** and **Formamint**—*guarantee* that Albulactin-treated animal milk comes nearer—*much nearer*—to maternal milk than anything else. It is as far superior to all other methods of infant feeding as Sanatogen is superior to all other tonics.

Write to-day for a complete Guide to Infant-rearing, entitled "King Baby," which will be sent, post free, to all who mention this paper, on application to A. Wulfing and Co., Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay.

Albulactin is sold at all Chemists, and Bazaars, in bottles of two sizes.

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"One Solution." Jet Black.

HAIR DYE

Awarded the Gold Medal at the London Hairdressers' Exhibition.

IS PERMANENT.

Produces a Natural Shade.

DEFIES DETECTION

Does not destroy the Hair. Imparts Gloss and Life to the Hair

Supplied in all Shades from Chemists throughout India.

BURGOYNE'S HAIR DYE IMITATES NATURE.

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HAT DYE



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THE TWO SERVICES.

A DISPERSION OF FORCE.

The naval demonstration which is to be made in the Mediterranean during the autumn, considered in association with the recent despatch of the Fourth Battle Squadron to Gibraltar and the impending departure of the Fourth Cruiser Squadron to the West Atlantic, affords conclusive evidence that the policy of concentration in home waters is at last being relaxed. As a stroke of Admiralty policy nothing is calculated to give greater satisfaction than this dispersion of naval force. From a Service standpoint it means that very many officers and men will for the first time make their acquaintance with outer waters thereby broadening their conception of Great Britain's "far-flung Empire"; and to those who dwell in British Dependencies the display of naval strength will show that the Imperial Government is not unmindful of its responsibilities to our Colonists. It is opportune, in view of the movement which is taking place, to point out that during the last ten years the number of British warships of all classes on foreign stations has been reduced from 152 to 71, while in home waters the numerical increase has nearly trebled.

FROM ONE TO SIX FLAGS.

During the manœuvre period in the western part of the Mediterranean between the combined fleets no fewer than six flag officers will take part in the operations. The senior of these will, of course, be Admiral Sir A. Berkley Milne, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet, and the senior officer employed afloat. It is noteworthy that only a few weeks ago the Mediterranean Command was so completely depleted of armoured ships that the Commander-in-Chief cruised in the Western Basin with only his flagship—the Inflexible—the First Cruiser Squadron having been withdrawn into home waters for the manœuvres. As compared with this spectacle of the Senior Admiral afloat visiting ports in his command unaccompanied by any vessel except the one bearing his flag, Sir Berkeley Milne on the termination of the combined exercises will lead a fleet consisting of eight battleships, three battle-cruisers, eight cruisers, and eight light cruisers, with a flotilla of sixteen destroyers on a cruise as far east as Alexandria, where effect will be given to the proposal for making that port the base of a destroyer flotilla composed of the sixteen boats of the Basilisk class. The permanent strengthening of the Mediterranean Fleet by battle cruisers and modern destroyers, and the despatch of a detachment of the First Fleet into those waters for temporary service will re-assert British prestige in a sphere where it has been reduced to a mere shadow of its former strength.

A NOTE OF WARNING.

It has always been the policy of certain of our Continental neighbours a Home correspondent to create a scare and accuse this country of stirring up strife, or bringing them into disrepute or ridicule in some part of the globe, whenever they wished to extend their naval programmes. Those who have carefully watched Germany will know how true this has been in her particular case. The Kaiser was almost alone in advocating the upbuilding of a large war fleet, at the moment when he left him elf strong enough to pass the old pilot Bismarck over the side, when they disagreed as to the proper course to be steered by their country. He has displayed a very brilliant genius in educating his countrymen to his own line of thought, and has brought the German Fleet into being almost entirely off his own bat, extending his programme from the results of such incidents as the Kruger telegram, the mailed fist in China, &c. With the e things we have no concern, except to tee that our own naval expansion keeps pace with the expansion of our rivals. But wa'chfulness is needed, and when straws move the direction of the wind must be clearly observed. That is the reason why the attack now being made on the good faith of Great Britain by the most powerful organs of the German Press has to be carefully noted. We are accused of stirring up trouble for Germany in Norway and China. Hence it is argued a new German Flying Squadron must be created to protect the oversea interests of Germany. The trick is an old one, and the moral obvious.

AUXILIARY SHIPS.

Other nations have not been slow to copy the British Fleet in providing themselves with a host of auxiliary vessels, such as mine-layers and sweepers, to perform those dangerous functions for which it was at one time necessary to risk a valuable cruiser or battleship if entrance to an enemy's ports had to be made at all hazards. The factory ship is not such a desideratum to countries whose fleets are confined largely to the offing of their own coasts in war time as they are to a navy with whole world duties like Britain's. To these tied navies, however, the mine-layer and mine sweeper are invaluable, and the steam trawler which has been adopted for sweeping mine fields laid by an enemy on our own coasts is being copied by some of our Continental neighbours. The fact that the mine-layer is constantly used in British naval manœuvres shows how valuable they are considered by admirals whose business it is to defend the coasts from raids; while the annual exercises carried out by the trawlers, in combination with sections of that fleet, testifies to their utility for the purpose for which they are fitted and manned with special crews.

THE ALDERSHOT COMMAND.

The Aldershot Command inter-divisional manœuvres, which, after a day of rest, succeeded the Command Exercise proved both instructive and interesting. The scheme set was an eminently simple one, and resulted in the 1st Division having to hold a very strong but extensive position on Bledlow Ridge, and in the 2nd having to attempt to turn them out. The country was a difficult one, but General Lawson's advance from Hambleden was effectually and rapidly carried out, and exemplified the high standard of training of his division. In the actual attack which occurred the next day, the umpires would appear to have allowed the attacking infantry to come on somewhat fast, as, owing to the mist, the artillery support could not have been very effectual, and the result was such a development of the situation that Sir Douglas Haig found it necessary to sound the cease-fire at 10 o'clock. General Lomax took advantage of the strength of the position to hold it fairly lightly, and consequently, although it was an extensive one, he was able to put six battalions into his counter-attack. Altogether the twenty-six hours of manœuvre were full of interest, and exhibited a high degree of training on the part of all ranks.

IDENTIFICATION OF UNITS.

The manœuvre season serves to bring out once more the extreme difficulty which attends anyone desirous of finding out the unit to which any body of men may belong. Spectators need naturally not be considered, but staff officers, despatch riders, and even generals, are at times anxious to know the name of a battalion which may be close to them. Under present arrangements this is a feat of some difficulty, and only to be attained by a microscopical inspection of a piece of brass worn on the shoulder strap, and which, after patient study, often assumes the form of letters which may perchance convey some meaning to the expert. The Guards alone can be recognised, for they wisely have their full designation worked in red worsted on their arms. It is not only infantry, too, that it is difficult to identify. It is frequently desired to know what brigade of artillery is in action, or what unit of the Royal Engineers is marching along a road, and in these cases the letters "R.F.A." or "R.E." merely give information which is usually fairly obvious, and omit any reference to the particulars sought for.

THE SOLDIER'S MEAT.

It is announced that the mutton ration issued weekly to the troops at Home is to be discontinued shortly. This change will be hailed with satisfaction in the barrack-room, where the weekly mutton dinner has always been unpopular. It is not that the men object to the taste of mutton, but that they do not get enough of it for a square meal. The mutton supplied has been frozen meat, very different in quality to the "prime New Zealand" known to the housewife, and the 3-4 lb. ration, less bone and waste, makes but a scanty meal for a hard-worked man. If home-killed meat were supplied there would be no complaints. While the authorities are about it a correspondent suggests, they might remove another grievance by abolishing the unpopular 2-lb. loaf. The soldier would prefer his 1 lb. of bread issued in two loaves of ½ lb. and ½ lb., and this change would do away with a great deal of wastage, which now amounts to over 25 per cent. of the bread ration.

THE MEERUT MEETING.

From time to time there has been talk about abolishing the Bengal Punjab Rifle Association meeting, which is held at Meerut annually. The chief arguments in favour of such a course are that it is too big, is held during the training season, when teams from Regulars cannot be spared any more than the large number of makers and register-keepers from the garrison of Meerut, and is very costly to attend, as the prizes, if won, do not nearly meet the travelling expenses incurred by sending teams to compete. The meeting, however, is now run by the Commandant of the School of Musketry, Pachmarhi, and the competitions are up to date and suitable to the Regulars and Volunteers. One of the chief reasons for not abolishing it is that it is so well and generously supported in the way of cups and subscriptions by several Indian chiefs.

MISSING CHANCERY WARD.

SUPPOSED ELOPEMENT OF A YOUNG GIRL.

A young woman who is a ward in Chancery and heir to a fortune is missing from her home in the West End of London.

A man many years her senior, with whom she has been on terms of great friendship, has also disappeared. The ward's relatives and their solicitors have been conducting extensive inquiries all the week in the hope of tracing the pair, who are believed to have eloped, and a reward of £25 has been advertised for information as to their whereabouts.

To take a ward of Chancery from the care of her legally-appointed guardians is a serious offence, and the circumstances of the case are to be reported to a judge in chambers at the earliest possible opportunity with a view to a writ of attachment being issued.

The couple were last seen at Euston on Monday in mail week. The girl, who is aged seventeen was described as being 5ft. 7in. in height, of slim build, and walking with a slight limp. She has fair hair and small eyes and favours dark blue dresses.

The man, who is forty-two years of age, was stated to be of commanding appearance and confident manner. He is 6ft, 2in. in height. His dark moustache is turned up at the ends. A large kit bag with which he travels has a red star on it and is plastered with Indian and foreign labels.

PRINCE AND THE YOKEL.

The Kaiser's youngest and favourite son, Prince Joachim, has discovered the nowadays the role of Haroun Al Raschid is liable to misinterpretation. According to a local Thuringian paper the Prince during the recent manœuvres arrived at the village of Eichicht late in the evening on the day of a village festival.

The Prince proceeded to mix with villagers, take shots at the shooting booths, and rides on the merry-go-rounds. Still unrecognised the Prince stood, just before closing time outside a booth side by side with a country fellow, carrying fiddle, who had looked too long upon the beer when it was brown. The Prince asked who he was. "It's no business of yours" replied the countryman, "I makes my money musicking at fairs. And who the blazes is yourself, anyway?"

Prince Joachim laughed and left it to his adjutant, who stood near, to explain that he was the Kaiser's son.

BURIED IN A YACHT.

Hundreds of people witnessed an unusual funeral off Portland (Me.), when a yacht belonging the late Mr. James Bush, a millionaire manufacturer, was sunk in the Atlantic, having on board the remains of its former owner. Mr. Bush was passionately fond of yachting, and when he realised that his body should be cremated and the ashes sunk with his favourite yacht. Accordingly, the yacht, with her strange burden, and escorted by another vessel conveying members of the family, left Portland harbour and hove to just outside the three-mile limit. There a short funeral service was conducted by a clergyman, and plugs in the yacht's hold having been removed, the crew pulled off to the other vessel, which stood by until she disappeared beneath the waves.

A BELIEVER IN DESTINY.

A sergeant of a company of British infantry quartered in a Dacoit infested part of Burmah a few years ago was a firm believer in destiny. One evening, says the "Pall Mall," when dressing preparatory to taking a stroll in the jungle he was noticed by a corporal, a persistent opponent of the destiny theory, to slip a revolver into his pocket. "Hello!" shouted the corporal, "what are you taking the revolver with you for? That won't save you if your time has come." "No," replied the sergeant, "but, you see, I may happen to come across a Dacoit whose last day has come."

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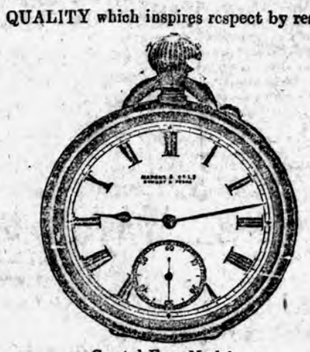
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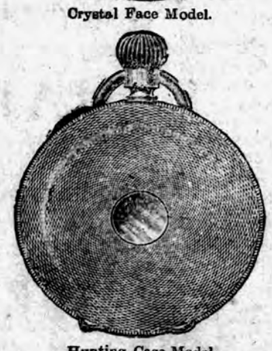
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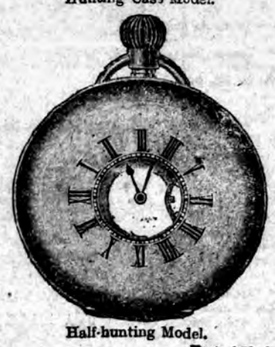
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THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

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"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

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